

REPORT

ON THE

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE

IN THE

PROVINCE OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR

1917.

BY

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REPORT
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I.—Political Crime.

Though there has been no independent revolutionary crime in the province during the year under review the staff of the Special Branch has been very fully occupied in dealing with the secret conspiracies of a branch of the revolutionary party in Bengal that has been found to be exploiting the more important towns of Bihar. The Department has worked in close touch with the Bengal Intelligence Bureau and the valuable information and assistance thus obtained have undoubtedly been the chief means of unearthing the important and widespread organization that has come to light during the year. It is now clear that revolutionary leaders have been devoting attention to Bihar since 1915 with a view primarily to the recruitment of local students and the establishment of an indigenous organization to serve as a link between Bengal and Upper India and, secondly, to establish safe retreats for absconding members who are forced to leave their old haunts by police activity. The case of Raghubir Singh referred to in last year's report was merely part of the larger movement which had already taken root in Bihar. All the educational centres of Bihar were found to have been exploited by emissaries from other provinces, the majority of whom have been captured and suitably dealt with here or in Bengal, and recruits had been obtained in varying numbers from among the students and school boys both domiciled Bengalis and Biharis in all the more important towns.

2. Although the situation is thus grave, the greatest reluctance has been exercised in having recourse to the provisions of the Defence of India Act. Only thirteen residents of this province have been placed in internment and in each case home domicile has been imposed. A few more have been informally dealt with and warned through their parents or guardinas. It cannot be claimed however that these measures have proved adequate. The opening months of 1918 have established beyond doubt the need for more extended action which is at present receiving the careful consideration of Government,

3. Most important in the annals of the province since its constitution has been the series of disturbances in
Bakr-id Riots. Shahabad and Gaya during the Bakr-id of 1917, a full report of which has already been submitted to Government. There can be no doubt that the disturbances were secretly engineered and there is reason to believe that whilst kine-killing was the alleged excuse for the rising, those who were responsible had a motive of a more serious character. The result of the disturbances has been to widen the gulf between Hindus and Muhammadans and to establish a very bitter estrangement between the two communities which promises not only to be long lasting but portends similar disturbances in the future, requiring elaborate precautionary measures.

A satisfactory feature of the disturbances was the conduct of the Shahabad Armed Police. The majority of them were Hindus, including some local men, whose loyalty and sense of discipline proved superior any religious

sympathies they may have had with the rioters and enabled them to resist and even to fire on the rioters when called on to do so. Their steadiness in more than one critical situation was remarkable and reflects the greatest credit on their training and discipline.

II.—Professional Crime.

4. The professional criminal in India is making rapid strides in his methods. The old-established forms of cheating and swindling which had an extraordinarily long run of success are gradually disappearing and new and far more cultured forms are taking their places. Criminals are also developing devices for covering up their tracks and a higher standard of intelligence and ability is therefore necessary in the Criminal Investigation Department. The want of special detective training has been in evidence and the question of starting a detective training school such has been started in Bengal is under consideration.

5. The Criminal Investigation Department assisted greatly in dealing with out-
Dacoities and Robberies.
 reaks of dacoity and robbery in Man-
bhum and Hazaribagh, mentioned in
 paragraphs 28 and 29. The work of the department in connection with other professional crime is more particularly described below.

Cheating and Swindling.

6. The enquiries made by the Criminal Investigation Department in connection with the bogus concern trading under
The National Trading Company.
 the name of "The National Trading
 Company of Benares" which came to notice in this province last year resulted in the conviction of five men each in Monghyr and Bhagalpur. The sentences varied from one to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Others are now undergoing trial at Motihari after which the Palamau case will be taken up.

Several interesting cases of cheating and swindling were dealt with during the year. In Dhanbad a man of the Bankura district personated a coolie recruiter and took advances from the proprietors of several collieries. His trial is pending in court. In Monghyr, a Muhammadan personated an official vaccinator and levied blackmail from villagers who would not let their children be vaccinated. He was convicted. His vaccinating instrument was a lead pencil. Seven men were convicted in four cases of cheating by means of the marriage negotiation trick in Chapra and Motihari. In Purnea two snake-charmers cheated several persons by passing off as a talisman extracted from a snake the head of a fly wrapped in paper. They were convicted in two cases and two more cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

Abdul Khan, a resident of Nepal, having several previous convictions for false personation and cheating, carried on his operations in Darbhanga this year. Posing as a Deputy Collector of Income-tax he tried to extort blackmail from a resident of Mallar, police-station Khajouli. In another case he represented himself to be a Government official deputed to recruit coolies for the war at the expense of well-to-do inhabitants, and promised exemption in return for a consideration. He was sent up in both the cases and convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

7. An interesting case of swindling by bogus money orders was brought to light in Gaya. Three money orders for Rs. 500 each purporting to have been issued
Bogus money orders.
 from the Etah Post Office were received
at Gaya Post Office on the 18th January 1917 for payment to Cheda Mal. On that very date a man calling himself Cheda Mal went to the Gaya Post Office and asked for payment of the money orders in question. In the absence of a reliable identifying witness payment was withheld. The man thereupon asked the Postal authorities to redirect the money orders to Allahabad Katra and on the 19th January 1917 he sent a telegram from Allahabad asking the Postmaster, Gaya, to redirect the money orders to Allahabad. The Postmaster at Gaya became suspicious and on enquiry from Etah was told that the money orders were bogus. The man was eventually

arrested at Allahabad in the act of enquiring at the Post Office about the money orders to be redirected from Gaya. He was found to have committed a similar fraud at Allahabad. The search of his house led to the discovery, among other things, of false seals, month and date types and two forged money orders, for Rs. 525 and Rs. 500 each bearing the Etah postmark and made payable at Puri.

In the cases of the United Provinces he was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and fines amounting to Rs. 1,725 or in default further imprisonment aggregating 2 years. In the Gaya case he was sentenced under sections 420—511, Indian Penal Code, to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

8. Ten cases of swindling by the *bala* trick were reported during the year.
Bala trick. Six of them were perpetrated under a modified system. In three cases wooden *balas* were substituted and in the other three the *balas* were replaced by stones. A few days before the occurrence sixteen Sonars were found to have absented themselves in three batches from their homes in Nepal. Five of them have been convicted in connection with one case and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying from six months to 2 years. Five are awaiting trial in three cases and the third batch is still at large. In one case three Patna men were convicted and in two other cases Muzaaffarpur Sonars were concerned. Three cases remain undetected.

9. The accused in a case of swindling with two bogus *hundis* of Rs. 500 and Rs. 800 by which he cheated Bhagalpur grain dealers of 250 maunds of paddy, was traced and eventually sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 420, Indian Penal Code. He appealed, was released on bail and has since absconded.
Bhagalpur swindling by a Bogus Hundi.

10. Three instances came to notice during the year where convicts released from jails before expiry of the term of their sentence, for service overseas in connection with the war, reverted to crime on return to India. In one case the culprit was a flagrant offender with several convictions for cheating and false personation. On being invalided from Basra he returned to Cuttack and was convicted and sentenced to 6 years for fraudulently obtaining money from a dancing girl.
Reversion to crime by convicts released from jails for service in connection with the war.

DRUGGING.

11. At Cuttack a woman drugged four Telegus of Berhampur with *dhatura* and decamped with ornaments and cash. The accused was found to be a woman of Berhampur and had been convicted at Chipurpolli in Madras for a similar offence. She is being proceeded against in the Cuttack case.
Cuttack.

A man of the Balasore district posing as a pilgrim guide of Puri, accompanied the complainant who was going on a pilgrimage to that place from Dacca and after drugging him *en route* decamped with his belongings. He was arrested and sent up, and received a sentence of seven years' transportation.
Balasore.

Three cases of drugging, one each from Bhagalpur, Purnea and the East Indian Railway were traced to one Manuji Dhanuk. He could not be sent up in the East Indian Railway case for want of sufficient evidence, but was sentenced to four years in the Bhagalpur case and to five years in the Purnea case.
Bhagalpur, Purnea, E. I. Railway.

In Chapra, a maid-servant drugged her employers and decamped with ornaments worth Rs. 277-8-0. She was subsequently traced and arrested and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.
Saran.

FRAUDULENT CIVIL SUITS.

12. The authors of five fraudulent civil suits were convicted during 1917.

This is the most satisfactory result yet obtained in this connection in any year. Delay by the Civil Courts in disposing of such cases, and the inability of the department to take up more cases than can be efficiently undertaken by the only officer who can be spared for the work are, however, difficulties from which the department continues to suffer. If, as is eminently desirable, greater efficiency is to be secured in dealing with this pernicious form of crime, a modification of the existing procedure and an additional staff are decidedly necessary for the purpose. On this subject I have recently reported fully to Government.

13. Eleven cases were pending at the close of the previous year. Three of them ended in the conviction of the plaintiffs of the false suits. In three cases the accused are absconding, and applications for sanction to prosecution of the accused are pending in four cases. In the remaining case a title suit for setting aside the *ex parte* decree is pending in court.

14. Eight new cases were taken up during the year. One was found to be a case not requiring the intervention of the department, and another was abandoned on compromise, two were pending in court and two others were pending enquiry. In one case the accused who were money-lenders of Gaya, were convicted and sentenced to 12 and 8 months' rigorous imprisonment, but on appeal the convictions and sentence were set aside by the Sessions Judge. In the other case two persons were convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge of Saran.

In a case that was taken up by this department in 1915, the defendant deliberately allowed himself to be won over by the plaintiff and effected a compromise without the permission of the department. This was in direct contravention of the terms of the agreement bond executed by the defendant before assistance was promised and as a test case the department took steps to enforce the terms of the agreement bond and succeeded in realising through the courts a sum of Rs. 113-6.

15. The control of 59 cases of dacoity and other serious crimes was taken over by the department during the year, and in 39 of these officers of the department assisted in the investigation. Besides this, officers were deputed for enquiries in connection with outbreaks of crime in the Manbhum and Hazaribagh Districts. Thirty-four cases with 86 persons, were sent up in charge sheets of which 24 cases with 52 persons ended in conviction. Ten cases with 15 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

III.—Criminal Tribes.

16. The following tribes and gangs were declared under the criminal Tribes Act during the year :—

1. Mansi Chatra gang of Monghyr (28 members).
2. Musahars of villages Indrati and Semra in Shahabad (23 members).
3. Gangi Gouramani gang of Purnea (20 members).
4. Hatiduba gang of Purnea (12 members).
5. Patharia gang of Purnea (17 members).
6. Neta Musalmans gang of Purnea (18 members).
7. Dhanola gang of Purnea (5 members).
8. Girnabari gang of Purnea (18 members).
9. Magahiya Dusadhs of villages Bilhra and Agnanpur in Bhagalpur (58 members).

12. Railway thieves known as Bichwe gang of Monghyr (31 members).

IV.—Finger Print Bureau.

- o'd offenders.

Slips can record

Evidence and opinions.

Ftes

Four officers were trained in the Bureau of whom three were declared experts.

F.—Criminal Intelligence Bureau.

18. Progress in the Intelligence Bureau has hitherto been greatly hampered by want of proper office accommodation but in spite of this disability, 3,422 history sheets of professional criminals have so far been recorded. These history sheets have been classified in their respective albums according to class of crime and further subdivided under the various characteristics of crime, with cross references to the relevant finger print slips and photos. An album containing particulars of undetected crime and criminals, similarly arranged, is also maintained. The names of the criminals whose records are in the Bureau have been suitably indexed and marks of identification or characteristics relating to them are now being catalogued. Other records that have been started are (1) a register of identifiable stolen property and (2) a register of stolen and lost fire arms. As soon as all the details of these records have been completed, Superintendents will be placed in possession of a list of the compilations and information on record and it is hoped the district police will take full advantage of the facilities the Bureau offers and interest themselves in increasing its efficiency and utility by freely supplying it with suitable material for records.

Even in its initial stage, the utility of the Bureau has been evidenced in a case in which a bogus travelling agent was concerned in this province, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, in a *bala* trick case of Muzaffarpur, in a case of false personation in Darbhanga, and in a poisoning case of Muzaffarpur.

- Photo Bureau.

Photographs of 2,554 criminals are now on record in the Bureau.

ORDINARY CRIME.

Class I. — Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.

20. The following statement shows the crime in class I by divisions compared with 1916 :—

Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.

Crime.	1917						1916
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur	Orissa.	Cuttack Nagpur	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Abetment ... ..	...	...			...	.	...
(1) (a) Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
(2) Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	..	.	...		...	...	...
(3) Offences relating to coin ...	.	2	2	3	5	12	14
(4) Offences relating to stamps ...	1	...	.	1	...	2	1
(5) Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...		...	1	2	3	1
(6) Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	.	1	.	...	...	1	..
(7) Harboring an offender ...	...	4	1	...		5	8
(8) Other offences against public justice	13	10	25	6	28	82	102
(9) Rioting or unlawful assembly	91	153	114	40	54	452	435
(10) Personating public servant or soldier	5	3	5	4	1	18	16
Total ...	110	173	147	53	90	575	577

21. There were 12 true cases against 14 in the previous year. Judicial results were good as 6 out of 8 persons tried were convicted. In a Cuttack case the accused in whose possession moulds and implements for coining were found was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. In the same district another man who had in his possession several counterfeit coins was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 243, Indian Penal Code. There was a case of possession of counterfeit coins by an employé of the Bank of Bengal in Patna. It ended in acquittal.

22. True cases of rioting and unlawful assembly show an increase of 17 cases, the number for 1917, being 452 against 435 in 1916, and an average of 425 in the three (1913—15) preceding years. The chief fluctuations were increases from 18 to 36 in Shahabad, 32 to 45 in Darbhanga, and 33 to 42 in Muzaffarpur against decreases from 37 to 25 in Patna and 25 to 15 in Manbhum. Monghyr returns the largest number of cases (54) for both years. In many districts disputes regarding land were the common cause of riots. Excluding the cases connected with the Bakr-id disturbances which have been dealt with in paragraph 3 above, there were 19 cases attended with loss of life in the province, viz., 3 in Monghyr, 2 each in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea and Ranchi and one each in Saran, Bhagalpur, Balasore, Sambalpur, Palamau and Manbhum. Of 336 cases tried, 275 (82 per cent) ended in conviction, and of 4,012 persons actually brought to trial 2,151 (54 per cent) were convicted. The percentages for 1916 were 84 and 56. Results were unsatisfactory in Patna, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Singhbhum where the number of acquittals exceeds convictions.

23. The following table shows the preventive measures taken, division by division, compared with the previous year:—

Division.	Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 15 Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	49	171	644	205	6	10	90	62
Tirhut ... ..	...	...	247	260	11	30	152	81
Bhagalpur	3	5	261	374	8	12	100	83
Orissa ... ..	...	5	53	59	3	6	39	50
Chota Nagpur	1	...	153	192	24	25	321	260
Total	53	181	1,358	1,090	55	83	735	476

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

24. The following statement shows the crime in class II by divisions compared with 1916.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

Crime.	1917						1916.
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Murder	21	38	52	23	67	201	229
12. Attempts at murder	8	9	7	2	4	30	16
13. Culpable homicide	15	13	18	14	28	88	115
14. Rape by a person other than the husband.	9	4	13	4	12	42	42
15. Unnatural offence	7	2	1	2	1	13	14
16. Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	39	39	13	10	8	109	98
17. Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	21	16	11	21	15	84	124
18. Grievous hurt	174	200	153	69	150	746	709
19. Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	3	3	2	1	9	12
20. Hurt	70	103	81	44	97	395	414
21. Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	11	4	12	9	42	78	111
22. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	5	17	6	5	35	32
23. Criminal force to public servant or woman, etc.	50	20	70	21	46	216	250
24. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	8	3	7	9	32	49
Total	435	473	454	234	485	2,081	2,215

25. The number of true cases fell from 229 in 1916 to 204. There was a rise in the Bhagalpur (43 to 52) and Tirhut (34 to 38) divisions and a fall in the Clota Nagpur, Patna and Orissa Divisions from 96, 29 and 27 to 67, 24 and 23 respectively. The most noticeable increases for which no definite reason is assignable occurred in the Santal Parganas (9 to 32) and Muzaffarpur (8 to 15) against decreases in Manbhum (37 to 14), Ranchi (30 to 20), Saran (18 to 11) and Sambalpur (11 to 4). The number of cases decided was 104 and of these 49 or 47 per cent ended in conviction. The corresponding figures for 1916 were 104, 55 and 51. The number of persons tried was 251 of whom 80 or 32 per cent were convicted. In the preceding year the percentage was 23. No convictions were obtained in the districts of Monghyr (9 persons tried) and Palamau (3). The other districts which show poor results are Singhbhum (1 convicted out of 14), Patna (1 out of 10) and Shahabad (1 out of 8). Nine of the cases were murders by dacoits, 7 by robbers, and 8 were by poison, but only one of the last was a professional poisoning, the remainder being due to intrigue or personal quarrel. Apart from murders for gain the cases exhibit the usual variety of motive but otherwise call for no special remark. I mention briefly a few of the worst cases:—In Cuttack a woman, aged 30, while passing through a paddy-field was dragged into a mango orchard, raped and finally strangled. In another case the accused was in debt and had no means to liquidate his debts except by the sale of his land, which was his only source of maintenance. His creditor, a money-lender, pressed for payment whereupon the accused after killing his wife and three children, committed suicide. In another case of the same district an oppressive money-lender was waylaid and murdered. Three persons were transported for life in this case.

In Manbhum a chaukidar was killed by some thieves while he was trying to prevent them from stealing fish from a tank. In another case an oppressive rent-collector was murdered by raiyats. Both the cases remained undetected.

In a Santal Parganas case a coolie recruiter killed two women for refusing to accompany him to the depôt. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

There were two cases (1 each in Cuttack and Puri) of murdering young children for the sake of their ornaments. In the Cuttack case the accused were transported for life.

In 17 cases (6 in Ranchi, 3 each in Hazaribagh and Santal Parganas, 2 in Angul and one each in Saran, Monghyr and Palamau) persons were murdered on suspicion of practising witch-craft.

26. The number of cases fell from 115 to 88. The Orissa Division shows an increase from 6 to 14 while the other divisions show a decrease. Cuttack and Manbhum head the list of districts with 10 cases each, followed by Purnea with 9 and Shahabad with 7. Out of 68 cases tried, 47 (69 per cent) ended in conviction; and of 180 persons brought to trial, 93 (52 per cent) were convicted. Prosecutions were unsuccessful in Balasore (16 acquitted out of 17 tried) and Sambalpur (5 out of 6). The best results are shown by Angul (2 convicted out of 2 tried), Gaya (6 out of 8) and Singhbhum (3 out of 4).

27. Ten districts report 32 cases of murder of children by their mothers, viz., Saran (7), Muzaffarpur (5), Shahabad (4), Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas (3 each), Ranchi (2), Puri and Hazaribagh (one each). In 14 cases the victims were illegitimate children. Seven cases ended in conviction, two in acquittal and one did not come to trial. In seven cases the offenders were not discovered and four cases remained pending at the close of the year. In eleven cases the mothers committed suicide.

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.

Serial No.	Crime.	1917						1916
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	41	12	25	10	125	213	179
26	Robbery ...	17	15	21	12	141	206	137
27	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	36	41	67	40	33	217	258
28	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	41	28	84	59	85	297	343
29	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made, etc.	3,054	3,207	4,463	1,677	3,550	15,951	17,080
30	Belonging to gangs of <i>thugs</i> , dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	...	...	.	1	1	...
	Total ...	3,189	3,303	4,660	1,708	3,935	16,886	17,997

28. There were 213 true cases against 179 in the preceding year. The increase of 34 cases is due to the inclusion of the 31 cases (24 in Shahabad and 7 in Gaya) connected with the Bakr-id disturbances. The number of cases that came to trial was 46 of which 37 (81 per cent) ended in conviction as compared with 37 cases decided and 64 per cent ending in conviction in the previous year. The number of persons tried was 479 of whom 312 (65 per cent) were convicted. In 1916 the percentage was 47.

In Maubhum the number of cases rose from 68 to 81 of which 62 remained undetected and 9 with 65 persons came to trial resulting in the conviction of 26 persons in 7 cases. The Koira gang is responsible for the majority of these cases and it has extended its operations into the Bankura district. It is lead by the now famous desperadoes, Digam, Bepin, Pitam, Gulia, Akha and Abhoy, all of the Bhumij tribe. Of these Bipin, Akha and Abhoy, who had been arrested along with 77 other members of the gang, escaped from Purulia Jail in June last, an unfortunate circumstance which greatly neutralized the action taken by the police, as villagers who had been induced to come forward and give evidence declined to do so for fear of reprisals. Matters, however, have greatly improved since Abhoy was recaptured and Pitam and Gulia have been arrested. As a result of the systematic vigorous efforts of the police a large number of those arrested have been prosecuted to conviction in a gang case under section 400, Indian Penal Code, or bound down under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, or proceeded against for the specific offence of dacoity. Much credit is due to Mr. Drake-Brockman, the Superintendent of Police, for his untiring efforts to track down the dacoits. The district staff has hitherto been insufficient to cope with the situation and the reinforcement of six Sub-Inspectors recently sanctioned by Government was most necessary.

In Hazaribagh there were 24 true cases against 25 last year. Most of the cases were the work of local bad characters. In one case a Panjabi gang and in four others up-countrymen were suspected. Four cases with seven persons ended in conviction and 18 cases remained undetected. In one case a village chaukidar did very good work. With the aid of some villagers he succeeded

in arresting in a jungle two men with a double-barrel breach-loading gun who subsequently turned out to be two of the four notorious dacoits who had escaped from the Hazaribagh Jail, on the 4th February 1917. The chaukidar and the villagers have been rewarded.

Seven of the 11 cases in Gaya were connected with the Bakr-id and were prosecuted to conviction. The other four cases remained undetected.

In Shahabad there were 26 cases which included 24 cases connected with the Bakr-Id disturbances. The remaining two cases, in which a liquor shop and a toddy shop were looted, occurred on the same night and remained undetected. The facts of the cases connected with the anti-kine-killing disturbance are known to Government. It is sufficient here to notice that the cases are being successfully prosecuted. A strong additional force of Police has been quartered in the district.

In Purnea there were 11 true cases against 15 in 1916, all but 3 being professional, 7 cases remained undetected and 3 with 18 persons ended in conviction. One case was committed in Morang by residents of British territory and ended in conviction.

In Singhbhum there were 15 true cases against 13 in the previous year. Of these 7 cases with 33 persons ended in conviction, one case with 12 persons ended in acquittal and 7 remained undetected.

In 3 of the 7 cases in Champaran the culprits are undergoing trial in Nepal. Two cases ended in conviction, one remained undetected and one case was under trial at the close of the year.

Of the 6 true cases in the Santal Parganas 4 remained undetected and 2 were prosecuted to conviction.

In Monghyr the number of cases fell from 13 in 1916 to 3. Two of these appear to be of a technical nature.

The fluctuations in other districts do not call for any special notice.

29. There were 206 true cases of robbery as compared with 137 last year, 91 of these being Hazaribagh cases. The increase of 74 cases in this district is attributed to the depredations of Gopia Bhuiya and his gang which has since been accounted for. Gopia was murdered by his chief associate, Ajgutwa, who was arrested after the close of the year. One of the Hazaribagh cases was a mail robbery and was committed by Rewat Singh's gang headed by Azimuddin. These are two of the men who escaped from the Hazaribagh Jail. Both have since been recaptured but only after they had given an infinite amount of trouble to the public and the police. Fifty-one cases were decided against 48 in 1916. The percentage of convictions in cases rose from 73 to 84 and of persons from 51 to 61, as 70 persons were convicted and 44 acquitted. Palamau had 10 cases, Manbhum and Singhbhum (13 each).

30 Out of 217 cases of mischief, 164 were cases of mischief by fire against 196 in the previous year. The districts of the Santal Parganas with 21, Champaran with 19, and Shahabad with 16, return the largest number of cases.

Mischief by fire and mischief to animals.

Cases of mischief to animals fell from 343 in 1916 to 297. The chief fluctuations were increases from 12 to 19 in Cuttack and 9 to 14 in Saran against decreases from 37 to 20 in Manbhum and 36 to 24 in Monghyr. All kinds of mischief to cattle are included under this head, but most were cases of poisoning cattle for the sake of their hides. The total number of cases decided was 123. Of these 101 or 82 per cent ended in conviction, as compared with 163 cases decided and the same percentage convicted in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 52 against 58 in 1916.

There were 9 cases of flaying goats alive. Prosecution followed in all the cases and convictions were secured in 8.

31. The number of cases fell from 17,080 in 1916 to 15,951. The chief fluctuations are decreases of 492 cases in the Santal Parganas, 165 in Champaran, 156 in Puri and 155 in Manbhum against increases of 114 in Gaya and 123 in

Lu glary.

Purnea. The decrease in the Santal Parganas and Champaran is attributed to good harvests and in the former also to an improvement in the working of the police; in Puri to improved watch and ward duty and to better supervision; in Manbhum to successful preventive measures and closer supervision over bad characters. In Gaya the Superintendent attributes the increase to plague and in Purnea to better reporting and bad harvests. The number of cases decided was 916 of which 706 or 86 per cent ended in conviction, as compared with 1,679 cases decided and the same percentage of cases decided in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons actually tried was 69 against 72 in 1916.

32. Class IV is unimportant. The following are the details:—

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

Crime.	1917.						1916.
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur	Orissa	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. Wrongful restraint and confinement.	54	60	134	16	36	340	380
32. Pash act causing hurt or endangering life.	6	...	1	13	9	29	35
33. Compulsory labour ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	2
Total ...	64	60	135	69	45	373	417

33. The following statement shows the crime under class V by Divisions:—

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

Crime.	1917						1916
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34. Theft { of cattle .	105	73	247	71	280	776	1,078
ordinary ..	2,154	1,834	3,881	3,595	3,043	14,507	15,556
35. Criminal breach of trust ..	79	97	160	119	134	589	568
36. Receiving stolen property ...	150	151	251	156	198	906	966
37. Cheating	60	55	76	74	70	335	447
38. Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	313	384	981	308	1,075	3,061	3,193
39. Breaking closed receptacle	10	21	35	1	8	75	116
Total ..	2,871	2,615	5,631	4,324	4,808	20,249	21,924

34. Cases of cattle theft fell from 1,078 in 1916 to 776. The decrease appears in every district except Patna which shows an increase of 8 cases. The districts of Santal Parganas 132, Singhbhum 103, Manbhum 66 and Patna 44 return the largest number of cases. Three hundred and sixty-four cases with 662 persons were sent up for trial, of which 325 with 468 persons ended in conviction, the figures for 1916 being 519 cases with 730 persons convicted. The police were not successful in dealing with this class of crime in Purnea where 27 cases remained undetected out of 39, Gaya (20 out of 29), Shahabad (22 out of 32), Santal Parganas (81 out of 132) and Patna (26 out of 44).

35. The number of true cases was 14,507 against 15,556 in 1916. Altogether 3,636 cases with 7,784 persons were sent for trial, of which 3,257 cases with 4,357 persons ended in conviction against 3,945 cases with 5,326 persons in 1916. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 56 against 61 in the previous year.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

36. The following statement shows the Crime in Class VI by Divisions :—

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

Crime.	1917						1916
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40. Offences against religion ...	6	6	1	...	2	15	18
41. Public nuisances ...	2,040	1,251	1,571	1,350	2,321	8,533	10,031
42. Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	317	341	549	689	887	2,783	2,748
Total ...	2,363	1,598	2,121	2,039	3,210	11,331	12,797

Security cases.

37. The usual statistical form is given in the Appendix.

There was a decrease in the number of bad livelihood cases instituted from 690 in 1916 to 503. Of these, 414 cases (82 per cent) ended in conviction. The number of persons against whom proceedings were taken fell from 1,312 to 752, and the number ordered to furnish security from 1,067 to 654. About 42 per cent of the cases disposed of in the Province were tried locally against 48 in 1916. All the cases in the districts of the Orissa Division and in Manbhum were tried locally; in the remaining districts the percentage of local trials ranges from 2 in Darbhanga, 17 in Patna, 19 in Muzaffarpur and 21 in Saran to 92 in Gaya.

38. The number of persons under surveillance at the close of the year was 20,220 against 21,749 in 1916, of these 2,819 were in jail and 2,464 were untraced; almost all had been convicted of specific offences or ordered to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

39. The percentage of persons convicted of offences under clauses III and V against whom previous convictions were proved was 17.7 against 18.0 in 1916. Amongst districts Angul heads the list with 27 per cent of re-convictions, and is followed by Champaran and Puri (23), Muzaffarpur (22) and Patna (21). The district of Shahabad (11) stands lowest.

Out of 1,382 persons re-convicted 530 or 38 per cent. were dealt with under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Sixty persons were proceeded against for failing to comply with the orders passed under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 55 were convicted.

40. The number of cognizable cases in which loss of property was reported fell from 28,373 in 1916 to 25,918 and of those in which property was recovered from 8,271 to 7,178. The reported value of the property recovered was Rs. 1,59,630 or about 14 per cent of the value of property stolen, Rs. 11,71,444

41. The following statement shows the cognizable crime with details of thefts, on the different railways in the province compared with the figures of the previous year :

Crime on railways.

Theft on Railways, 1917.

Railways	Theft by pick-pockets.		Other thefts from passengers.		Thefts from trains in transit.		Theft from brake-vans.		Theft from goods sheds.		Thefts from buildings other than goods-shed.		Thefts of railway materials.		Miscellaneous thefts.		Total thefts.		Total Cognizable Crime for the	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	8	19	105	76	80	200	12	18	70	100	123	90	210	225	319	370	930	1,110	1,058	1,241
Bengal and North-Western Railway.	29	31	51	44	232	251	23	19	82	59	.	6	58	76	68	78	546	504	611	655
East Indian Railway.	28	38	46		143	230	4	15	62	97	83	35	137	128	779	713	1,282	1,256	1,507	1,492
Total ...	65	88	205	120	455	687	39	52	220	256	203	131	405	429	1,163	1,167	2,758	2,930	3,206	3,386

The bulk of the crime on the railway is theft which shows an increase of 172 cases. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway has a bad record with an increase of nearly 20 per cent in thefts. On the other two railways the fluctuations are small and call for no remark.

On the Bengal and North-Western Railway there was a case of preparation and assembly to commit dacoity at Bairagnia Railway Station. Nine persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment varying from seven years to transportation for life. The credit for the detection and arrest of the culprits in this case is entirely due to the Champaran Police. Among thefts from running trains the only case worthy of note was the theft from a third class carriage of a cash safe containing Rs. 1,000 which was in the custody of two peons of the East Indian Railway pay office. The accused was traced and convicted.

42. There were 758 deaths from accidents against 765 in 1916. Of these 51 were found to be cases of suicides. Obstruction cases rose from 12 to 29 of which 14 occurred on the East Indian Railway. Prosecutions were instituted in 5 and convictions obtained in 3 cases. None of them, however, call for special notice.

43. The total cognizable crime reported during the year was 55,790 cases. Its distribution under the main classes by comparison with the two previous years is shown below :—

Total cognizable crime reported.

Total cognizable crime reported.

Classification.	1915	1916	1917	Decrease as compared with 1916.	Decrease as compared with 1915	Increase as compared with 1916.	Increase as compared with 1915.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences against property (classes III and V).	50,435	44,818	33,968	1,435	10,472	.	...
Offences against person (classes II and IV).	3,010	3,841	3,581	201	85	...	...
Offences against public tranquillity (class I).	280	973	969	...	...	20	109
Other cases (class VI) ...	11,431	12,917	11,247	1,700	1,211	...	...
Total	67,455	62,650	55,790	6,895	11,724	26	109

44. The following table shows the proportions of burglary and theft cases reported in which the police refused investigation under section 157, Criminal

Investigation refuse.

Procedure Code :—

Percentages of refusals to investigation cases reported.

Crime.	1917						1916
	Paina.	Tuhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burglary ...	3.7	2.2	2.6	2	3.8	2.3	1.8
Theft ..	5.3	2	7.3	5.8	4.2	5.3	3.8

As regards thefts the discretion allowed by section 157(b), Criminal Procedure Code, might with advantage be exercised more frequently.

45. The following table gives a comparison of the result of investigations and trials in other provinces in 1916 and in Bihar and Orissa in 1917 :—

Provinces.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported to have been committed whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by Police.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons tried.
1	2	3	4
UNITED PROVINCES, 1916.			
Classes I to V (inclusive) ...	63	84	73
" I to VI (") ...	70	90	83
PUNJAB, 1916.			
Classes I to V (inclusive) ...	80	71	57
" I to VI (") ...	80	78	65
CENTRAL PROVINCES, 1916.			
Classes I to V (inclusive) ...	54	71	54
" I to VI (") ...	56	74	59

Figures		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided by Magistrate or by Sessions.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided by Magistrate or by Sessions.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided by Magistrate or by Sessions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY IN 1916 AND 1917.					
Classes I to V (inclusive)	55	60	60
„ I to VI („)	88	87	63
MADRAS, 1916					
Classes I to V (inclusive)	88	73	52
„ I to VI („)	94	93	85
BENGAL, 1916					
Classes I to V (inclusive)	75	83	64
„ I to VI („)	76	90	77
BIHAR AND ORISSA, 1917.					
Classes I to V (inclusive)	81	61	61
„ I to VI („)	80	89	74

46. The number of cases tried by Courts of Sessions was 527, of which 404 (77 per cent) ended in conviction. Sessions trials. 790 persons (64 per cent) out of 1,241 tried, were convicted. The percentages in 1916 were 80 and 62 respectively. The best results were obtained in Puri (12 cases and 100 per cent conviction), Cuttack (34 and 94), Saran (61 and 91) and Purnea (27 and 85), while prosecutions were noticeably unsuccessful in Palamau (3 and 33). The percentage of persons convicted was low in Palamau (20), Balasore (36) and Bhagalpur (42). The acquittals in all these districts were in cases of murder.

47. The following statement shows by divisions, compared with 1916, the action taken in respect of cases declared to be maliciously false :—

Cases declared maliciously false.

Heading.	1917						1916
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur	Provinces.	Provinces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cases declared false ..	511	412	158	185	299	1,365	1,807
Prosecution ordered ...	41	50	122	15	16	244	323
Cases convicted ...	14	30	24	6	7	81	109
Persons convicted ...	14	30	25	6	7	82	111
Compensation awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	26	44	19	26	10	125	167

The percentage of cases declared to be maliciously false to cases reported was 3·2 as compared with 3·0 in 1916. In the following districts the percentage exceeded 4 :—Shahabad (5·7), Gaya (5), Palamau (4·9), Saran (4·8), Champaran (4·7), Monghyr (4·6) and Muzaffarpur (4·3). The percentage was low in Singhbhum (·9), Angul (1·3), Manbhum (1·4) and Balasore (1·5).

The percentage of prosecutions has fallen from 17·0 to 13 and that of convictions from 33·7 to 33·1. In respect of prosecutions the highest percentages as shown by Angul (60), Monghyr (45), Manbhum (28) and Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur (15 each) show the highest figure : and the lowest are by Hazaribagh (2·2), Shahabad (4·5) and Puri (4·1).

The percentage of convictions to cases prosecuted was high in the Santal Parganas (90), Saran and Ranchi (75 each), Darbhanga (69), Angul (67), and Palamau (60) ; and low in Gaya (21), Purnea (18) and Monghyr (10).

The number of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, fell from 167 in 1916 to 125. Compensation was given in Muzaffarpur in 31 per cent of the false cases against 21 per cent. last year. Cuttack comes next with 20 per cent. and Puri with 17 per cent. The percentages in other districts were small. In Balasore and Manbhum no compensation was given in any case. The use made of this section is still inadequate.

48. Taking as the test the percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings, the provincial figures for the past three years show a steady decline from 70·1 in 1915 to 67·0 and 65·0 in the last two years.

Several of the Bihar and Chota Nagpur districts have a poor record to show in this connection as will appear from the statement below :—

Name of district.	Percentage of cases decided at first three hearings in the year—					Remarks.
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shahabad	49·8	58	50	53·2	49·3	
Saran	57·9	66·1	62·2	56·1	50·0	
Bhagalpur	63·2	63·3	74·2	64·3	55·2	
Purnea	58·8	59·1	62·9	53·8	51·1	
Palamau	76·5	70·9	76·9	51·7	52·4	
Manbhum	67·5	76·8	78	69·3	50·6	
Ranchi	71·1	72·8	70·1	67·7	65·9	

In Shahabad, after much effort, the percentage was worked up to 58·0 in 1914 ; it has dropped nine points since. This district has the least favourable percentage in the province (49·3) though Saran (50·6) and Purnea (51·1) follow very closely and show a decline even more marked. Palamau, Manbhum and Ranchi also have fallen off considerably. The subject needs special attention in all those districts. On the other hand Patna, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Sambalpur are able to show a decided improvement in the percentage. The contrast between Patna (62·3) and Shahabad (49·3) is very marked.

49. There were 985 absconders at the close of the previous year and 565 were added in 1917, making a total of 1,550. Of these, 116 surrendered, 229 were arrested and 246 were struck off or reported dead, leaving a balance of 959 at large at the end of the year. The highest number of names added during the

year was in Shahabad (89), Saran (79), and Champaran (50). At the end of the year 111 persons were at large in Shahabad, 80 in Ranchi, 73 in Saran, 62 in Monghyr and 60 in Champaran.

50. There has been an increase of 6,520 cases, the figure being 60,827 against 54,307 in 1916. The increase appears in every district except Puri which shows a decrease of 169 cases, Balasore (102), Ranchi (90) and Monghyr (43). Saran shows the largest increase of 1,189 cases, followed by Shahabad with 830, Patna with 714, Champaran with 666, Purnea with 634 and Muzaffarpur with 620. The rise in Saran, Shahabad, and Champaran is attributed to greater strictness in enforcing District Board and Municipal by-laws. In Patna and Purnea the increase was under other special and local laws. The proportion of non-cognizable to cognizable crime is shown in the following statement :—

Proportions of cognizable and non-cognizable crime.

Division.	191				1916
	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Total.	Percentage non cognizable.	Percentage non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna ...	10,463	12,382	22,845	54	48
Tirhut ...	9,330	16,752	26,082	64	58
Bhagalpur ...	14,763	17,761	32,524	54	50
Ori sa ...	9,426	7,270	16,696	43	39
Chota Nagpur ...	13,925	6,662	20,587	32	30
Total ...	57,907	60,827	1,18,734	51	46

51. There were 1,331 deaths by suicide, 1,016 being by women. Cuttack, as usual, heads the list with 385 cases, followed by Saran 106, Puri 102, and Balasore 96. Deaths by accident numbered 15,966, of which 11,906 were due to drowning and snake-bite. Eighteen cases proved on enquiry to be cases of murder or culpable homicide.

ADMINISTRATION.

52. Mr. E. C. Ryland was in charge of the department from the 1st January to the 12th December 1917, on which date I rejoined from leave and resumed charge.

Inspector-General of Police.

53. Mr. R. C. Castle held charge of the Southern Range throughout the year. Mr. J. Cowie was in charge of the Northern Range except for the short period (19th September to 18th October 1917) he was on leave, when Mr. W. Swain officiated for him. Mr. A. R. G. Hampton acted as Deputy Inspector-General of Crime and Railways vice Mr. Ryland who, on being relieved by me, resumed charge on the 12th December.

Deputy Inspectors-General.

54. Fifteen districts retained the same Superintendent throughout the year. In the remaining districts the transfers were unavoidable. The temporary post of Additional Superintendent of Police for Dhanbad was made permanent during the year and added to the provincial cadre. In consequence of the creation of this post one appointment of Assistant Superintendent was also added to the cadre. An additional post of one Deputy Superintendent was sanctioned during the year. Dr. J. V. Ryan retired on the 6th July 1917. I have to record with great regret the death of Mr. T. J. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was killed in action in Palestine on

Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

the 7th November 1917 and of Rai Sahib Raghuram Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department at Bankipore, on the 15th November 1917.

55. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate staff on the 31st December 1917 was 11,317 against 11,221 in the previous year. This increase included 5 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 10 head-constables, and 21 constables while 3 mounted constables' posts were abolished.

56. The number of probationary Sub-Inspectors recruited during the year was 61 of whom 49 were Hindus and 12 Muhammadans, while by race 11 were domiciled Bengalis, 42 Biharis and 11 Oriyas and others. As regards educational qualifications there were 5 B.A.s, 6 I. A.s. and the rest had passed the Matriculation Examination. The force actually employed at the end of the year was short of the sanctioned strength by 7 Inspectors, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Sergeants, 27 head-constables and 202 constables. All the officers and 59 per cent of the men could read and write, the latter percentage being the same as in 1916.

57. Seventy-four cadets were trained during the year of whom 2 were Sergeants, 82 were Sub-Inspectors appointed direct and 8 subordinate officers from the Native States. One Sergeant was posted to the High Court before the final examination and 2 cadets resigned during the term. Seventy-one cadets appeared at the final examination of whom 9 failed to pass. No change was made in the methods of instruction in law, police procedure and practical work. Four cadets who had been in training in shorthand during 1916 were detained at the College for further training but all of them failed at the final test. The post of the shorthand instructor was abolished from 1st October 1917 as there were no volunteers for the shorthand class, and this method of obtaining trained subordinate officers was considered more expensive than the present system. A proposal is under consideration for recruiting on a large scale from the commercial schools. Discipline was well maintained and the conduct of the cadets was on the whole good.

The College was visited by the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and inspections were made by the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Southern Range. The Commissioner after hearing lectures and examining the working of the College remarked that all the arrangements were most excellent.

58. During the year 1,444 constables and 18 Writer head-constables were trained at the 2 Constables' Training schools located at Nahnagar and Cuttack. Altogether 826 constables and 9 head-constables qualified and were passed out of the schools, and at the close of the year 9 head-constables and 464 constables remained under training. Eighty-one men resigned, 55 were discharged as unfit or for other reasons, 10 were dismissed and 6 died. Mr. Swain's Manual continued to be the basis of instruction and the training was conducted on the same lines as in previous years. The drill and general discipline both among the staff and the recruits were satisfactory and the health of the schools was on the whole fairly good.

The schools were periodically inspected.

59. The casualties in the force amounted to 940 against 961 in 1916, the percentage to the total sanctioned strength being 6.5 against 6.7 in 1916. There was an increase under heads "Resignation" (37 per cent against 35) and "Desertions" (2 per cent against 1). Under all the other heads except Retirements which show a decrease from 21 to 18 per cent, the figures are practically the same as last year. Admissions to hospitals decreased from 4,102 to 3,891 and the percentage from 29 to 27. The greatest number of admissions into hospital occurred in Palamau (64 per cent), Police Training College (52), Constables'

Training School, Cuttack (18), Manbhum (12) and Muzaffarpur and Balasore (36 each). Malarial fever accounts for most of the illness in the force.

The percentage of admissions into hospital in the Ranchi Military Police rose from 85 to 112. This is attributed to malarial fever.

39. Four hundred and seventy-eight officers and 1,845 men were rewarded during the year against 130 officers and 1,761 men in the previous year. 2,009 officers and men were granted money rewards and the amount paid was Rs. 18,382 against Rs. 15,141 in 1916. The remaining officers and men were rewarded with certificates, good service marks, etc. 455 officers and 3,544 men were punished against 478 officers and 3,930 men in 1916. The percentage of officers and men punished was 37 and 28 against 40 and 31 in the previous year; and the percentage rewarded was 39 and 14 against 36 and 14.

The following statement shows the judicial and departmental punishments :—

— —		Judicial		Dismissal.	Departmental.		Total.
		Penal Code.	Police Act		Major punishments, other than dismissal	Minor punishments warnings etc.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Officers	{ 1916	4	...	8	141	325	478
	{ 1917	..	2	6	77	338	453
Men ...	{ 1916	60	74	95	555	3,146	3,930
	{ 1917	56	56	98	348	2,986	3,544

61. There were 64 appeals preferred by officers and 59 by men to various appellate authorities against orders of dismissal, reduction or other major punishment. Original orders were reversed in 6 out of 64 appeals from officers and in 11 out of 59 appeals from men.

62. One hundred and thirty-two charges were brought against the police during the year for offences ranging from simple abuse and assault to wrongful confinement, ill-treatment and extortion.

In the majority of these cases local investigation was held by a Magistrate with the result that 74 were pronounced false or were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Five were found to be true and 16 were compromised or withdrawn and 19 resulted in acquittal. Two cases were pending at the close of the year. Five cases were not sent up for trial for want of sufficient evidence and in 11 convictions were obtained. Altogether 5 Inspectors, 42 Sub-Inspectors, 19 Head-constables, 131 constables, 4 dafadars and 22 chaukidars were implicated in these charges and in the result 1 Head-constable, 11 constables and 1 chaukidar were convicted. Departmental action was taken in 31 of the cases which were either not supported by sufficient evidence to be placed in court or in which the accused had succeeded in effecting a compromise to escape further legal proceedings.

Of the total number of cases, 78 were reported from 5 districts, namely Palamau (25), Puri (18), Bhagalpur (13), Santal Parganas (12) and Patna (10). In Palamau, out of 25 cases 9 were found to be false. Out of 10 cases in which proceedings were instituted under section 211 or 182, Indian Penal Code, 9 ended in conviction. In one case compensation was awarded to the defendant under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

Embezzlement.

63. No case occurred during the year.

64. Forty-six prisoners escaped from the custody of police or village chaukidars. Of these 33 were recaptured and 2 surrendered. In 6 cases the escorts were absolved from blame and in 8 they were punished departmentally. Prosecutions were instituted in 26 cases, in 21 of which convictions were obtained and 5 cases were pending at the close of the year. The greatest number of escapes (5 each) occurred in Shahabad and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Escapes.

65. Seventeen officers and 2,769 men were actually employed on town patrol duty. The force employed in the towns of Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Deoghar, Madhupur, Cuttack and Ranchi is reported to be insufficient. The revision of the town police force should undoubtedly be undertaken when financial conditions permit increased expenditure. The town police force at Sakchi has recently been strengthened.

Town patrols and street lighting.

There were no important changes in the system of watch and ward in any district. In Shahabad a system of route patrol was introduced tentatively during the year with a view to check the increase of burglaries and thefts in the jurisdiction of Sadr and Barhara police-stations. By this system certain routes are marked out in the town with fixed posts at each end and constables traverse the section between the posts. Three constables are told off in each party and are kept in the route as long as possible. Each party has cards for each man, shewing route of patrol and names of other men of his party. This card is signed by checking officers and hour of visit noted. It is reported that the system has been effective in keeping bad characters in check. In Champaran a new mahalla system on the lines of the old system of patrol by pairs was experimentally introduced and is said to be working well. Although the number of street lamps has been increased in all towns in the province, much remains to be done in this direction.

Three hundred and thirty-one burglars, thieves and absconders were arrested by night patrols. Bhagalpur (102) and Gaya (77) show extremely good results. Patna with 49 and Cuttack with 30 come next. In six districts Shahabad, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum, there were no arrests whatever by round parties.

66. The only change worthy of note is the introduction of a new system of

Road Patrol.

road patrol in the Dinapore Sub-division of the Patna district under which a certain number of chaukidars are posted at flag posts situated a mile apart from one another. Three arrests were made by chaukidars so employed. In Saran extra chaukidars had to be employed to accompany mail runners on account of mail robberies. The bulk of the force employed on road patrol duty consists of village watchmen such as ghatwals, digwars, paiks, chaukidars, etc., who are employed to patrol and guard the main roads used by commercial, pilgrim and mail traffic. A few constables are employed in different districts on permanent or temporary patrol duty according to local requirements for the prevention of serious crime. There are frontier patrols composed of regular police in Purnea and Champaran.

Village Police.

67. The number of chaukidars in 1916 and 1917 is shown in the statement below :—

CLASS OF CHAUKIDARS.	1916	1917
Under Act VI of 1870, including those appointed under Act V (B. C.) of 1877	56,311	56,517
Under Regulation XX of 1817	2,047	2,723
Chakran	7,368	7,411
Total	66,726	66,651

The Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act (I of 1914) is in force in all districts of that division and is reported to be working satisfactorily.

Four districts—Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea and Sambalpur—comment favourably on the work of the chaukidars. Reports from most of the other districts are unfavourable. In Shahabad and Gaya, the behaviour of the chaukidars during the Bakr-id disturbances was extremely bad. They gave no information of the likelihood of the breach of the peace. In Champaran many of the chaukidars joined in the agitation against the agrarian enquiry and spread false rumours. In Balasore they are reported to be unpunctual or remiss in their duty. The report from Manbhum is also very unfavourable.

Eight thousand three hundred and forty-four chaukidars were rewarded during the year against 8,849 in 1916 or 12·5 per cent against 13 per cent, the amount of the rewards paid being Rs 39,807 against Rs. 40,166. The percentage of chaukidars rewarded was highest in Purnea (37), Palamau (35), Ranchi (28) and lowest in Shahabad (3·8).

The percentage of chaukidars punished was the same as last year (33); eighteen districts show from 25 to 45 per cent; Puri and Bhagalpur with 45 each, Hazaribagh with 42 and Saran with 40 being the highest. In three districts, Sambalpur, Angul and Singhbhum, the percentage was below 25. Most of these punishments are petty fines for absence from parades. There were 181 judicial punishments which included 97 for neglect of duty and 84 for substantive offences, while 991 chaukidars were dismissed.

Including Rs. 37,303-12-1, the closing balance of the previous year, the total amount credited to the Chaukidari Reward Fund from all sources during the year was Rs. 70,721-5-5. Payments amount to Rs. 38,049-7-2 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 32,674-14-3. The balances in the Chaukidari Reward Fund continue to be high in Angul (Rs. 7,812), Champaran (Rs. 4,689), Purnea (Rs. 3,836), and Hazaribagh (Rs. 3,025).

In the following districts the pay of chaukidars was in arrears : Purnea (164 men), Santal Parganas (40), Balasore (37), Patna and Puri (11 each), Monghyr (9) and Bhagalpur (number not given).

The reports on the working of the President system continue to be unfavourable. Instances are quoted in which the Presidents are reported to have abused their powers. The common complaint is that the right class of men for the post is not available. On the other hand it must be admitted that the subordinate police have been intolerant of the exercise of authority by panchayats.

68. Mr. Ryland, as officiating Inspector-General, inspected 8 districts and paid short visits to 3 others, being 78 days on tour. Messrs. Castle and Cowie were on tour for 163 and 128 days respectively. All the districts except five were inspected by one of these officers. Seven subdivisions were also inspected. The Deputy Inspector-General of Crime and Railways visited 6 districts and 2 Railways in connection with inquiries into crime, inspection and other work and was on tour for 60 days.

Inspection.

Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.

69. Inspections by Superintendents were on the whole satisfactory.

Superintendents.

70. Details of the two Military Police Companies located at Ranchi and Bhagalpur are given in Appendix D(1).

Military Police.

The conduct and discipline of the force have been uniformly good. Detachments from both the companies were employed at Shahabad, Gaya and Patna during the Bakr-id disturbances. Further, in the earlier part of the year a detachment from the Ranchi Company was deputed to Mayurbhanj in Orissa, to assist in quelling the Santal rising. In all these expeditions these forces acquitted themselves well and in the case of the Ranchi Company, it earned the favourable commendation of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division as well as of the Political Agent of the Orissa Feudatory States.

71. The number of additional police entertained during the year is given at page XXIII of the appendix. Except one

Additional Police, special constables, and private police.

sub-inspector, one head-constable and 15 constables appointed in Muzaffarpur, the whole force has been quartered in areas where Bakr-id disturbances arose. In 3 cases, 87 persons were appointed as special constables for periods not exceeding five days to keep the peace at the Bakr-id and Muharram in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. Two head constables and 15 constables were supplied to three parties under section 13, Act V of 1861, to guard private property and to keep the peace on a ceremonial occasion.

72. The budget grant of the department for the year 1917-18 was

Finance.

Rs. 43,24,500 as compared with Rs. 47,43,200 in 1916-17. The actual expenditure during the financial year was Rs. 47,61,601 as against Rs. 46,98,196 in 1916-17.

73. The total expenditure on buildings constructed departmentally was approximately Rs. 99,734 against

Buildings.

Rs. 1,04,452 in 1916. The expenditure on the construction of new buildings was Rs. 91,672 including Rs. 46,713 spent on quarters for officers. Existing buildings were improved at a cost of Rs. 8,062. The amount spent on the petty repairs of departmental buildings was Rs. 33,600. About Rs. 54,300 was spent on minor works. The grant provided in the Public Works Department budget for Major works was Rs. 1,58,800.

Reforms.

74. The following reforms were introduced during 1917-18 :—

- (1) The pay of sergeants has been increased from Rs. 90— $\frac{5}{2}$ —120 to Rs. 100—5—130.
- (2) The pay of certain members of the Military police companies at Bhagalpur and Ranchi has been increased.
- (3) Compensatory local allowance of Re. 1 each a month has been granted to 500 constables of the armed police.

75. The selection of officers for special commendation has been left to

Merits of Officers.

Mr. Ryland who was head of the department practically throughout the year. It would be superfluous on my part to write of his own efficient administration

of the force is his laborious work during the Bakr-id disturbances and other situations which arose during the year. He desires to convey his appreciation of the assistance received from the Deputy Inspectors-General Messrs. Sealy, Cowie and Hampton, particularly Mr. Cowie, and from the officers associated with the chief police offices at Ranchi and Patna, Messrs. Sealy, Breit and Marriott, who have all fully justified their selection for these special appointments.

Among officers serving in districts Mr. Ryland mentions Mr. Swain who did excellent work in Patna as well as in the suppression of the Shahabad disturbances; Mr. Boylan in the latter connection; Mr. Drake-Brockman already mentioned in connection with the repression of dacoity in Manbhum; Mr. Marsham who did well in a difficult situation in Champaran and Mr. Daff for his interest and useful work in the Special Branch connection. Among Deputy Superintendents he selects for mention Mr. Morrison for the general excellence of his work in Patna City; Rai Bahadur Srikrishna Mahapatra who was of the greatest assistance in Shahabad after the riots and Babu Alakh Kumar Singh, for a time in charge of the district police of Patna, whose successful efforts to keep the disturbances from spreading into that district entitle him to special commendation.

76. The conditions of the past year were exceptional. At one time the agrarian situation in Champaran exhibited a tendency to develop into open lawlessness. There were serious disturbances in the Mayurbhanj State. Then came the widespread rioting connected with the Bakr-id in Shahabad, Gaya and Patna and the possibility of trouble in a number of districts during the Muharram. Towards the close of the year hât looting broke out in Purnea and the Santal Parganas, though not seriously. In the measures taken to preserve law and order in the areas affected by these events all ranks of the force acquitted themselves most creditably. It is also a matter of great satisfaction to be able to record that the number of judicial and departmental punishments of police officers has decreased. Greater attention is being paid to the work of inspectors with the result that a noticeable improvement has taken place.

Complaints from many districts continue to be received regarding the difficulty of obtaining men with the necessary qualifications for the post of head-constable. It is therefore desirable that the increase in pay already sanctioned for officers of this rank should be given effect to as soon as possible.

RANCHI :
The 28th June 1918.

R. T. DUNDAS,
Inspector-General of Police.

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IMPERIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.

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STATEMENT A.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1917.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Cases of death, escape, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, etc.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>																
	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1)	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																
	2 131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 231 to 234	Offences relating to coin	...	4	14	...	19	1	5	1	6	1	4	11	1	...	12
	4 235 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
	5 467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	3
	6 459A to 480D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	7 212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	2	2	1	2	5	...	...	5
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	16	93	...	109	7	17	12	52	3	18	73	9	7	82	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	189	714	1	852	53	233	108	107	61	45	307	145	78	452	12
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	19	...	22	...	3	1	15	1	2	18	...	...	18	...
		Total	131	852	1	1,015	61	310	215	173	67	77	119	157	85	375	12
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	52	250	...	302	6	28	63	19	55	100	204	...	...	204	2
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	42	...	...	4	6	8	12	5	10	30	...	...	30	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	34	119	...	181	12	43	40	46	21	20	57	1	1	89	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	11	83	...	94	15	31	7	19	9	12	40	2	2	42	1
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	19	...	20	3	3	1	3	3	7	13	...	...	13	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	12	131	...	143	1	25	10	49	8	50	107	2	1	109	...
17	305, 303, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	6	120	...	126	2	32	8	42	4	36	83	1	...	84	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	91	613	6	1,021	8	292	89	186	208	178	578	108	44	716	70
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	13	...	23	1	11	2	1	1	7	9	...	...	9	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt	37	514	5	546	30	137	36	65	98	129	297	98	11	395	49
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	12	106	...	120	10	47	13	20	3	27	50	28	3	78	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	7	36	...	63	16	19	8	6	4	9	19	16	1	35	1
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	30	236	...	266	28	62	22	82	17	56	155	61	19	216	1
24	301A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	73	...	79	2	39	8	13	7	9	29	3	1	32	1
		Total	313	2,741	11	3,034	135	777	317	594	446	650	1,701	380	83	2,081	127
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																	
25	305, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	34	366	...	400	13	11	164	36	9	167	212	1	1	213	...
26	304, 397, 398, 392, 393	Robbery	30	275	...	305	26	43	31	42	8	131	201	5	1	206	2
27	270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	28	337	1	362	62	59	42	19	13	164	139	18	5	217	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	22	351	1	372	15	53	26	89	22	135	247	50	11	297	2
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 440 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for luit and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	643	16,585	466	16,703	521	280	487	692	110	14,657	15,925	26	14	15,951	6
30	411, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...

STATEMENT A—*contd.**Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1917.*PART I.—RETURN OF CASES—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was delayed.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 1+5-6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Cases of death, escape, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned compounded, &c.	
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11+12+13).					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	29	262	2	289	29	80	26	26	52	55	135	205	19	319	21	
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	43	...	44	1	13	3	10	7	7	24	5	2	29	3	
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	4	...
Total			30	309	2	337	30	94	29	38	62	62	162	211	21	373	24	
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
34	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary	...	57	990	2	1,045	54	164	58	322	39	407	77	6	3	776	1
			863	15,635	827	15,711	740	1,084	593	2,886	379	9,115	13,217	1,290	371	14,507	14	
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	74	109	4	539	31	129	63	138	33	142	317	272	54	569	3
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	103	1,129	...	1,232	54	186	95	745	73	77	695	11	8	906	2
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating	...	68	273	...	341	12	31	57	145	16	57	218	117	24	335	3
38	447, 449, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	44	696	8	732	37	139	35	159	106	226	501	2,500	358	3,061	28	
39	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	79	3	77	2	2	3	8	3	59	73	2	1	75	...
Total			...	1,210	19,321	851	19,677	930	2,355	1,204	4,403	649	10,055	15,991	4,252	819	20,249	51
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	2	21	...	23	1	5	5	5	1	6	12	3	...	15	...
41	269, 277, 273, 280, 283, 285, 281, 289, 291 to 294, section 31 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	156	8,54	1	8,409	11	122	120	7,739	313	87	8,140	393	320	8,533	17
42	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	70	1,136	1	1,205	20	76	61	859	89	108	1,048	1,735	1,574	2,763	1	
43	...	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act 1911 (I.I. of 1911.)	7	198	...	115	...	9	5	93	7	1	101	10	10	111	...	
Total			...	235	9,510	2	9,752	32	212	191	8,696	401	202	9,301	2,141	1,904	11,442	16
Grand Total			...	3,707	50,630	1,938	53,029	1,825	4,235	2,708	14,981	1,787	26,352	44,356	7,247	2,944	51,605	243

STATEMENT A—contd.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1917.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on or after 1st January 1901 under section 37, Criminal Procedure Code, beginning of year, continued in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on or after 1st January 1901.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks. Cases of death, escape, lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and the like.															
2	131 to 136, 135	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	12	2	1	8	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	9	...	1	6	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	23	103	7	1	110	81	29	17	7	29	14	15	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	785	3,999	174	124	3,176	1,715	1,461	147	1,108	836	436	400	117
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	10	...	...	20	14	6	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total			814	4,145	151	129	3,321	1,321	1,500	167	1,368	808	450	418	118
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	108	393	49	86	251	60	171	7	93	...	...	...	12
12	307	Attempts at murder	3	45	1	6	32	13	10	2	9	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	41	251	25	23	179	92	87	12	60	1	1	...	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	4	55	5	5	44	23	21	2	3	4	4	...	2
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	16	3	1	11	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	7	83	8	3	72	55	17	4	7	2	1	1	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	5	65	7	2	54	43	11	1	6	1	...	1	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 336, 335	Grievous hurt	128	1,159	63	38	904	345	559	22	106	370	98	272	175
19	338	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	15	4	1	7	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	3
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	19	473	41	41	302	109	193	7	16	151	25	126	92
21	363 to 369 and 371, 373 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	6	112	23	12	58	31	27	14	26	23	3	20	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	56	3	...	49	14	35	2	4	43	7	36	3
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	54	300	28	4	288	134	154	1	38	98	31	67	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	59	...	5	50	10	31	...	3	8	3	5	2
Total			381	3,071	259	227	2,301	915	1,336	74	375	701	173	528	298
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
25	305, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	84	5,179	19	518	472	305	167	360	4,252	7	7	...	2
26	382, 383, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	16	170	25	14	112	68	44	18	35	2	2	...	...
27	270, 291, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	11	233	38	28	141	48	93	3	32	41	10	30	5
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	12	220	17	6	107	123	74	4	15	66	15	51	6
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	88	1,528	116	100	1,249	683	366	22	125	46	17	29	26
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoity, robbers and thieves.	...	27	...	...	24	18	6	8	...	...	...	...	3
Total			917	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENTS—*concl'd.*

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1917.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 179, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks. Cases of death, escape, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>															
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	39	367	48	...	261	66	195	1	24	404	25	379	73
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	28	1	...	20	13	7	...	1	7	2	5	6
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	6	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	8	...	3	...
		Total	39	401	49	...	287	80	207	1	25	414	27	387	79
Class V.— <i>Minor offences against Property.</i>															
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary	31	705	57	32	656	464	192	13	44	6	4	2	7
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ..	482	6,228	548	298	5,251	3,646	1,805	106	538	2,541	711	1,832	80
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ..	32	273	17	17	237	158	79	50	27	291	50	240	7
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	118	1,579	56	55	1,474	1,052	422	30	104	12	9	3	7
38	447, 448 and 453 and 455	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	57	291	15	6	273	203	70	10	51	146	39	107	3
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	31	614	47	12	486	230	250	1	34	4,069	589	3,476	96
		Total	1	21	1	4	15	8	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
		Total	752	9,800	736	424	8,392	5,761	2,631	210	800	7,065	1,402	5,663	200
Class VI.— <i>Other offences not specified above.</i>															
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	201	1	...	236	215	21	1	54	7	...	7	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 290, 291 to 295, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1901, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	81	9,831	8	15	9,753	9,243	510	4	109	1,028	908	120	27
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	81	1,901	43	16	1,796	1,454	342	12	116	1,791	1,544	246	11
43	...	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act 1911 (III of 1911).	6	139	...	...	140	126	14	4	5	12	12	...	...
		Total	169	12,162	52	31	11,925	11,088	887	21	284	2,888	2,464	373	38
		Grand Total	2,365	36,948	1,495	1,476	26,421	21,110	7,311	889	7,151	12,048	4,567	7,480	770

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1917.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 241, 245, 256, 355, 316 and 404, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in—		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1) and 120 B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	79	1,048	1,125	34	93	233	661	104	16	...	2
5	161 to 109, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	3	43	46	5	...	9	26	6	...	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	101	505	606	138	42	190	173	60	13	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	7	68	75	6	6	25	25	13	1	...	...
8	204 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	64	65	3	4	21	33	4	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	20	21	...	...	5	12	4	3	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	24	479	503	2	4	60	413	19	2	...	...
	Total	...	216	2,225	2,441	188	149	543	1,351	210	35	...	3
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	9	10	6	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	1	4	5	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
	Total	...	2	14	16	7	...	4	3	2	1	...	...
Class III.—Serious offences against the Property.													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	16	196	212	106	13	56	17	20	3	...	...
	Total	...	16	196	212	106	13	56	17	20	3	...	...
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	8	280	288	80	145	16	13	24	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 356 ...	Criminal force ...	460	12,825	13,285	6,216	4,607	1,307	575	580	108	1	4
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	4	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
7	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	471	9,289	9,760	2,528	4,831	1,125	682	574	48	...	6

STATEMENT B.—*contd.**Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1917.*PART I.—RETURN OF CASES—*concl'd.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 218, 250, 333, 315 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in—		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.													
18	417, 418	Cheating	34	518	552	378	20	103	21	32	8	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	10	149	159	82	6	42	20	9	2	...	1
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)...	223	4,623	4,851	2,026	1,652	605	321	247	34	...	7
Total			267	5,295	5,562	2,484	1,678	750	362	283	44	...	8
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
21	298	Offences against religion	1	5	6	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	3	30	33	6	11	8	8	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 496	Offences relating to marriage	81	1,711	1,822	779	646	236	66	95	28	...	5
24	500 to 503	Defamation	21	654	675	256	207	39	26	47	5	...	1
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	58	1,467	1,525	728	509	163	69	58	14	...	2
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	20	399	419	9	22	54	321	13	2	...	1
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction. 106, C. P. C.	2	83	85	...	6	13	59	7	...	...	...
		Ditto, 107, C. P. C.	76	476	552	170	49	195	106	32	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	38	864	902	90	17	301	454	40	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	111	1,271	1,382	148	546	190	352	140	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	27	824	851	111	306	252	129	53	...	...	...
Total			438	7,816	8,254	2,298	2,420	1,467	1,592	487	49	...	9
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>			851	22,903	23,754	2,483	4,835	1,890	13,448	1,098	84	...	10
Total			851	22,903	23,754	2,483	4,835	1,890	13,448	1,098	84	...	10
GRAND TOTAL			2,730	60,827	63,557	16,401	18,678	7,149	18,046	3,263	370	1	40

PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES

[illegible]

STATEMENT B.—*concl'd.**Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1917.*PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.—*concl'd.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely until trial of all of whom process had issued	Persons and who process issued		Persons not arrested, having been released or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom cases were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police				Acquitted or discharged	Convicted		Number concerned in cases when died, compounded, or withdrawn, an offender who died escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
Class VI — Other offences not specified above															
21	298	Offences against religion	3	8			11	6	2		3				
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	41	16		58	19	25	14	24				
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	58	1,489	8	50	1,485	622	427	94	6	51	291		
24	500 to 502	Defamation	11	620		76	550	309	85	37	6	45	84		
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	41	1,086		92	1040	521	294	80	7	43	102		
26	271 to 270, 273, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	9	669	183	34	897	12	306	468	54	8	33		
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office		2			2			2	110				
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C P C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction 106 C P C	10	231	191	1	431		63	318	75	14	36		
	Cases under section 107, C P C	Security for keeping the peace	194	980	574	58	1,690	204	907	343	22	158	78		
29	Cases under Chapter X, C P C	Public nuisances	95	1,688	463	31	2,215	39	710	1,395	64	60	11		
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C P C	Disputes as to immovable property	58	2,500	741	88	3,271	270	562	951	28	264	8		1,216
31	Cases under Chapter XXIV, C P C	Maintenance of wives and children	13	698		20	691	241	255	111	15	23	61		
Total			43	10,062	2,176	450	12,281	2,243	3,626	3,813	31	669	704		1,216
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police			53	22,475	7,721	1,323	24,947	4,280	2,005	15,281	59	356	2,416		3
Total			523	22,475	7,721	323	24,947	4,666	2,005	15,281	59	356	2,416		3
Grand Total			2,237	63,289	7,683	3,552	69,657	18,568	13,753	24,806	34	2,374	8,936		1,220

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered, 1917.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property received.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(A).—Cognizable.</i>							
				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ... { (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	10,132	1,695	16.7	5,81,269	33,371	6.	
... { (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	910	850	93.7	56,990	23,708	41.5	
... { (c) Other thefts ...	14,109	4,428	31.3	3,84,044	88,515	23	
2. Robbery ... { (a) Dacoity ...	180	47	26.1	70,737	3,853	5.4	
... { (b) Other robbery	198	41	20.7	14,760	556	3.7	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	359	73	20.3	35,908	5,709	1	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	51	14	27.4	7,651	1,920	25.	
Total ...	25,048	7,178	27.6	11,71,444	1,59,630	13.6	
<i>(B).—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...	21	3	14.2	629	55	8.7	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	15	6	40	1,224	645	52.6	
Total ...	36	9	25.	1,853	700	37.7	
Grand Total ...	25,984	7,187	27.6	1,173,297	1,60,330	13.6	

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head-Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.	
											Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Bihar.	Patna	1	Patna ...	1	1	1	...	13	71	4	118	...	...	1,327	...	7	1,573	
		2	Gaya ...	...	...	1	...	8	59	1	102	...	...	755	...	...	926	
		3	Shahabad ...	...	...	1	...	7	58	1	84	...	...	623	...	...	774	
		Total	...	1	3	1	...	28	188	6	334	...	...	2,705	...	7	3,273	
	Tirhut	4	Saran ...	...	...	1	...	...	7	49	...	79	...	...	931	...	...	757
		5	Champanan ...	...	...	1	...	...	5	41	...	53	...	...	384	...	...	484
		6	Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	1	...	...	6	42	1	66	...	...	527	...	...	643
		7	Darbhanga ...	...	...	1	...	...	7	42	...	70	...	...	524	...	...	644
	Total	...	...	4	...	...	25	174	1	268	...	...	2,056	...	...	2,528		
	Bhagalpur	8	Monghyr ...	...	...	1	...	...	6	47	2	63	...	...	550	...	...	699
		9	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	1	...	...	7	44	1	62	...	...	478	...	...	593
		10	Purnea ...	...	...	1	1	...	7	57	1	80	...	...	632	...	...	779
		11	Santal Parganas ...	...	...	1	...	...	8	44	1	46	...	...	431	...	...	531
	Total	...	...	4	1	...	28	192	5	251	...	...	2,121	...	...	2,602		
Orissa.	Orissa	12	Cuttack ...	...	1	1	...	...	6	47	1	74	...	...	541	...	...	671
		13	Balasore ...	...	...	1	...	...	5	37	...	51	...	...	346	...	...	440
		14	Puri ...	...	...	1	...	...	7	39	1	63	...	...	455	...	...	566
		15	Angul ...	...	...	1	...	...	4	13	1	26	...	...	199	...	...	244
		16	Sambalpur ...	...	...	1	...	...	5	41	...	51	...	...	307	...	2	467
		Total	...	1	5	...	...	27	177	3	205	...	...	1,908	...	2	2,388	
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur ..	17	Hazaribagh ...	...	...	1	...	...	7	63	1	78	...	...	512	...	...	662
		18	Ranchi ...	...	...	1	...	...	8	60	1	75	...	...	542	...	...	687
		19	Palamanu ..	...	...	1	...	...	5	33	...	44	...	...	281	...	...	364
		20	Manbhum ...	...	...	2	...	...	6	56	...	70	...	...	427	...	...	561
		21	Singhbhum ...	...	...	1	...	...	6	18	3	29	...	...	239	...	...	295
		Total	...	...	6	...	...	32	230	5	296	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,566	
		22	Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	...	16	33	...	4	...	...	35	...	...	91	
		23	Inspector-General's office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	...	54	
		Total	...	2	3	...	...	16	33	...	30	...	...	61	...	...	145	
		Total of regular police	...	4	25	2	...	156	994	20	1,444	...	...	10,851	...	9	13,500	
	24	Provincial Training College, Hazaribagh.	...	1	...	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	2		
	25	Constables' Training School, Nalinagar.	...	...	1	...	2	15	...	25	...	...	12	...	...	5		
	26	Constables' Training School, Cuttack.	...	...	1	...	2	8	...	12	...	...	8	...	...	3		
	Total	...	...	1	2	...	11	26	...	40	...	...	31	...	...	11		
	27	Bengal and North-Western Railway Police.	...	...	1	...	2	13	...	24	...	...	151	...	...	19		
	28	Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	...	1	...	...	4	22	1	35	...	...	199	...	...	26		
	29	East Indian Railway Police	...	1	...	...	4	25	1	47	...	...	226	...	...	31		
Total	...	...	2	1	...	10	60	2	106	...	...	567	...	...	77			

MENT D.

and cost of Police for 1917.

Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand Total cost (columns 19 and 20).	Area of district, in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.
								To area.	To population.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
.....	2,009	1,609,631	236,340	32	29	1 to 1.3	1 to 1,025	4,026	2 to 1
.....	4,712	2,159,498	89,315	33	14	1 to 5.09	1 to 2,334	3,246	3 to 1
.....	4,373	1,865,660	102,373	30	10	1 to 5.6	1 to 2,413	2,771	3 to 1
.....	11,154	5,634,760	428,023	95	53	1 to 3.4	1 to 1,724	10,043	3 to 1
.....	2,683	2,289,778	71,263	28	6	1 to 3.5	1 to 3,028	2,494	3 to 1
.....	3,531	1,908,385	40,669	21	4	1 to 7.3	1 to 3,051	1,563	3 to 1
.....	3,086	2,845,514	82,087	23	13	1 to 4.7	1 to 4,432	2,346	3 to 1
.....	3,348	2,929,682	96,519	23	13	1 to 5.2	1 to 4,556	2,391	3 to 1
.....	12,598	9,973,359	290,543	95	30	1 to 4.9	1 to 3,951	8,794	3 to 1
.....	3,922	2,132,893	89,276	20	10	1 to 5.6	1 to 3,055	4,087	5 to 1
.....	4,226	2,139,319	78,648	25	7	1 to 7.1	1 to 3,613	2,692	4 to 1
.....	4,098	1,989,637	32,568	27	5	1 to 8.4	1 to 2,560	2,596	3 to 1
.....	5,402	1,882,973	44,158	17	3	1 to 10.5	1 to 3,552	3,809	7 to 1
.....	18,608	8,144,821	244,046	89	25	1 to 7.1	1 to 3,136	13,083	5 to 1
.....	3,054	2,109,139	79,832	25	7	1 to 5.4	1 to 3,152	2,641	4 to 1
.....	2,085	1,055,568	39,940	20	2	1 to 4.7	1 to 2,404	1,977	4 to 1
.....	2,499	1,023,402	38,688	22	3	1 to 4.4	1 to 1,811	2,097	3 to 1
.....	1,681	109,451	.....	9	...	1 to 6.9	1 to 820	313	1 to 1
.....	3,824	744,193	17,670	22	3	1 to 8.2	1 to 1,696	1,227	2 to 1
.....	13,743	5,131,753	177,178	98	15	1 to 5.7	1 to 2,154	8,255	3 to 1
.....	7,021	1,288,609	41,894	33	3	1 to 10.6	1 to 1,949	2,084	3 to 1
.....	7,104	1,387,516	46,717	32	4	1 to 10.3	1 to 2,022	2,830	4 to 1
.....	4,914	687,267	11,377	20	1	1 to 13.5	1 to 1,893	975	2 to 1
.....	4,147	1,517,576	30,688	27	6	1 to 7.4	1 to 2,768	2,376	4 to 1
.....	3,891	604,394	14,681	7	1	1 to 13.2	1 to 2,361	1,723	5 to 1
.....	27,077	5,605,362	145,357	119	15	1 to 10.5	1 to 2,167	9,998	3 to 1
.....
.....
.....	83,180	34,400,084	1,285,752	498	144	1 to 6.1	1 to 2,559	50,173	3 to 1
.....
.....
.....
.....	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	39	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT D (1).

Showing the Strength and Cost of the Military Police in the year 1917.

Battalion.	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues.							Cost of Police.			Vacancies on the 31st December.		Remarks.
		Number of Commandants.	Number of Assistant Commandants.	Number of Subadars and Jamadars.	Number of Havildars and Naiks.	Number of Sepoys (including Bugies).	Total.	Total number mounted (columns 5 to 7).	Total pay of all ranks.	All other expenditure.	Total cost.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
"B" Company	Ranchi	...	...	2	12	97	111	...	18,444 0 0	5,177 3 6	23,621 3 6	...		
"C" Company	Bhagalpur	...	...	2	12	97	111	...	17,099 8 10	4,399 8 2	21,498 1 0	...	5	
Total	...	...	...	4	24	194	222	..	35,543 8 10	9,575 11 8	45,119 4 6	...	5	

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament on the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.	Panished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Panished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court									
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.						Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under chapters IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
											Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Range	Patna ...	88	1,482	88	1,478	...	435	2	...	5	90	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Gaya ...	68	857	61	840	...	203	2	...	1	9	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Shahabad ...	66	707	61	701	...	129	2	...	4	21	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	222	3,046	210	3,019	...	767	6	...	10	120	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Saran ...	56	700	50	697	...	130	2	...	3	8	143	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Champanan ...	40	437	44	428	...	110	2	3	4	24	103	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarpur ...	49	593	49	586	...	155	2	...	3	12	180	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Darbhanga ...	49	594	43	592	...	97	2	...	1	27	92	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	200	2,324	192	2,303	...	492	8	3	11	71	515	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Monghyr ...	55	613	50	627	...	123	3	1	8	34	170	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Southern Range	Bhagalpur ...	52	510	52	534	...	91	2	...	10	28	138	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7
	Purnea ...	65	712	62	707	...	127	2	...	4	25	97	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Santal Parganas ...	53	477	53	469	...	130	2	1	5	13	48	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	223	2,372	217	2,337	...	471	9	2	27	100	459	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	7
	Cuttack ...	54	615	53	612	...	189	2	...	3	7	209	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Balasore ...	42	397	38	377	...	109	2	1	4	19	123	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Puri ...	47	518	45	506	...	120	3	...	4	13	124	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Angal ...	18	225	15	224	...	194	2	...	1	4	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Sambalpur ...	46	420	46	412	...	133	3	...	5	34	135	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	207	2,175	197	2,131	...	745	10	1	17	77	614	1	23	...	...	...	1	...	19
	Hazaribagh ...	71	590	67	504	...	107	2	...	3	7	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Ranchi ...	69	617	66	610	...	133	2	...	9	2	214	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Palamanu ...	38	325	38	315	...	70	2	...	4	14	160	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Manbhum ...	62	497	57	474	...	79	3	...	4	14	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Singbhum ...	27	267	24	267	...	111	2	...	3	7	82	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	207	2,296	252	2,230	...	500	11	...	23	44	821	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	10
	Criminal Investigation Department.	40	39	45	27	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspector-General's orderly staff.	...	52	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	49	91	45	76	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial Training College, Hazaribagh.	10	14	10	11	...	80	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	17	37	17	37	...	393	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Constables' Training School, Cuttack.	10	20	10	17	...	150	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	37	71	37	65	...	623	6	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bengal and North-Western Railway Police.	15	175	15	171	...	...	1	...	2	7	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	27	225	27	221	...	...	2	...	...	12	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	East Indian Railway Police...	30	273	28	260	...	...	...	...	6	18	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	72	673	70	658	...	...	3	...	8	32	221	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Grand Total ...	1,279 (a)	13,043	1,220	12,619	...	3,598	59 (b)	6	99	445	3,334	2	56	...	...	...	5	...	51

MENT E.

general internal management of the force for 1917.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.						Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of		
By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Number of police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
		Officers.	Men.															
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
...	204	88	1,478	125	206	415	311	273	19	61	5	19	..	23	22.1	.7	1.4	
...	76	61	435	34	67	220	167	251	11	12	1	1	...	11	20.4	.6	1.2	
...	113	61	375	36	82	227	156	116	11	13	4	1	...	12	33.3	.9	1.5	
...	393	210	2,288	105	355	502	631	640	41	89	10	24	...	46	24.3	.7	1.4	
...	139	56	438	29	77	222	143	149	5	10	3	1	..	17	19.9	.8	2.2	
...	97	44	165	25	50	139	92	69	6	8	7	...	1	5	24.5	1.1	1.	
...	95	40	501	45	93	193	116	85	11	24	3	28	5	16	36.	1.5	2.5	
...	56	43	530	...	98	228	110	87	9	16	1	4	1	10	26.6	.8	1.5	
...	397	192	1,694	99	315	772	460	390	31	58	14	38	7	49	26.6	1.	1.0	
...	138	50	194	41	79	200	121	120	4	13	9	10	..	14	21.9	.9	2	
...	167	52	88	57	61	80	172	93	4	12	10	2	...	7	24.4	.4	1.1	
...	65	62	280	62	103	232	133	99	4	20	4	4	2	20	25.6	.6	2.6	
...	161	53	310	91	91	77	92	74	6	17	6	6	...	9	13.2	.5	1.7	
...	531	217	681	251	334	598	521	336	18	62	29	22	2	50	22.6	.9	1.9	
...	79	53	128	32	91	145	140	130	20	8	3	1	..	2	25.1	1.6	.3	
...	47	38	260	11	52	126	76	62	11	19	5	2	...	4	30.8	.7	.9	
...	55	45	110	50	78	126	112	60	9	9	4	1	2	6	26.3	1.1	1.4	
...	35	15	125	6	46	72	50	24	2	2	1	...	...	2	27.1	1.9	.8
...	156	46	124	32	54	153	76	47	2	9	5	3	1	8	28.6	1.9	1.7	
...	372	197	737	131	319	622	454	343	44	47	18	6	3	24	28.4	1.5	1.	
...	65	67	513	..	121	198	92	78	6	13	3	...	...	4	27.	1.2	.6
...	67	66	508	...	153	228	95	60	4	27	9	6	6	8	21.4	.8	1.1	
...	35	38	163	31	18	120	61	42	8	9	4	2	...	1	64.	.8	.2	
...	190	57	190	14	55	155	88	69	13	21	4	1	...	6	41.4	1.5	1.1	
...	135	24	181	25	22	105	52	34	3	2	3	..	...	2	27.1	.2	.6
...	492	262	1,555	70	369	8.9	588	303	34	72	23	9	0	21	33.3	.9	.8	
...	15	45	27	.	...	6	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	49	...	5	9	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	45	76	.	5	15	24	5	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	1	10	11	...	2	1	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	52.3	.9	4.7
...	..	17	37	3	7	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	16.6	.5	1.3
...	...	10	15	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	48.1	2.8	...
...	1	37	63	3	10	6	5	3	1	4	2	...	...	2	32.3	1.2	1.9
...	47	15	171	5	14	67	33	29	...	1	2	1	..	2	18.8	1.6	1.	
...	26	27	140	25	57	52	32	20	1	9	...	3	...	2	22.1	1.	.8	
...	62	28	170	19	12	101	66	25	2	5	6	...	...	6	14.9	.5	2.
...	135	70	481	40	83	220	131	74	3	15	8	4	...	10	13.4	1.	1.8	
...	2,326	1,320	7,775	795	1,763	3,904	2,617	2,144	172	347	104	99	18	201	26.3	1.	1.4	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT E (2).

Statement of the Strength and Cost of the Village Watch in the several Districts in the

Name of District.	Number of inhabitants according to last census.	Number of chankidars under Act VI of 1870 (B. C.) or its amending Act.	Number of chankidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chankidars, including that police under various denomination.	Total number of chankidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chankidars in column 6.	Total number of police-stations and outposts at which muster parades are held.	Total number of chankidari shelters in existence.	Total number of dafadar chankidars freed from watch and ward and used as peripatetic supervisor, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Purna	1,609,631	3,249	167	53	3,468	Rs. 2,01,980	30	20	293
Gaya	2,159,198	3,838	...	..	3,838	2,08,914	35	31	331
Shahabad	1,805,000	4,261	200	82	4,543	2,01,367	29	23	341
Total	5,431,789	11,348	367	135	11,819	6,12,291	94	77	968
Saran	2,289,776	4,320	...	...	4,320	2,15,050	27	22	272
Champaran	1,908,585	2,451	68	...	2,522	1,22,484	21	21	144
Muzaffarpur	2,817,514	4,885	...	..	4,885	2,35,106	22	21	243
Darbhanga	2,020,082	4,803	...	...	4,803	2,40,050	22	18	292
Total	9,073,350	16,527	68	...	16,505	8,13,292	92	82	951
Monghyr	2,173,893	3,748	...	16	3,763	1,88,498	18	10	257
Bhagalpur	2,139,318	3,753	...	..	3,753	1,87,979	24	20	210
Purnea	1,989,037	4,908	...	...	4,908	3,00,216	28	20	413
Santal Parganas	1,882,973	697	1,614	1,083	3,397*	1,55,426	40	29	69
Total	8,144,821	13,104	1,614	1,102	15,820	8,32,118	110	79	949
Cuttack	2,109,139	3,045	15	...	3,030	1,45,734	24	17	268
Balasore	1,055,568	1,698	...	...	1,698	84,081	20	3	143
Puri	1,023,402	1,626	3	31	1,660	79,690	21	14	116
Angul	109,451	...	623	...	623	6,855	9	9	...
Sambalpur (a)	744,193	...	...	3,210*	3,210	2,82,811	22	...	...
Total	5,131,733	6,369	641	3,241	10,251	5,99,161	96	43	527
Hazaribagh	1,288,009	2,094	...	447	2,541	1,01,892	36	37	...
Ranchi	1,387,516	2,461	...	78	2,537	1,15,770	31	28	...
Palamau	687,267	1,179	33	39	1,251	45,903	20	20	...
Manbham	1,547,576	2,705	...	1,720	4,515	1,47,300	27	...	...
Singhbhum	601,394	640	...	652	1,292	48,793	7	5	...
Total	5,605,362	9,169	33	2,834	12,136	4,59,658	121	90	...
Grand Total	34,490,084	56,517	2,723	7,411	66,651	33,16,520	513	371	3,395

* Exclusive of 532 chankidars in no Police tract
 (a) In this district the chankidars are called thankars and

MENT E(2).

Province of Bihar and Orissa with figures of the Rewards and Punishments given during the year 1917.

Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13 and 14 to column 6).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., &c.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources.	Remarks.
For neglect of duty, sections 166 and 176, I. P. C.	For substantive offences such as theft, etc.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	6	54	909	28	5	573	16.7	Rs. 1,701	Special explanation of figures indicating excessive or too few punishments or rewards should be given—when a chaukidar is judicially convicted and departmentally dismissed in consequence, care must be taken not to make double entry for the purposes of column 15.
11	3	49	1,218	37.3	2	273	7.1	1,282	
3	4	27	1,430	33.3	5	168	3.8	1,520	
17	13	130	3,707	32.6	15	1,014	8.6	4,412	
9	3	40	1,692	40.3	1	213	4.9	1,672	
3	2	162	520	27.2	2	101	4	1,023	
...	2	46	1,722	36.2	...	293	5.9	1,007	
...	2	63	1,202	27.2	4	406	8.4	4,525	
12	9	311	5,196	33.3	7	1,013	6.1	8,227	
...	4	32	1,329	36.2	...	254	6.7	1,171	
...	4	54	1,627	44.8	2	411	11	3,369	
4	1	53	1,747	36.7	23	1,520	37.5	10,748	
54	5	77	797	27.4	5	166	5	239	
58	11	216	5,506	36.5	30	2,651	16.9	15, 27	
4	7	41	860	29.8	23	374	12.9	722	
3	2	11	424	25.9	5	54	5.4	554	
1	3	14	736	45.4	...	284	17.1	1,241	
...	1	7	134	23.7	3	74	12.3	377	
...	22	100	431	17.2	...	787	24.5	762	
8	35	173	2,585	27.3	31	1,603	15.9	3,656	
...	...	40	1,039	42.4	1	194	7.6	536	
...	6	50	790	33.7	20	687	27.8	5,342	
...	...	24	430	36.2	1	441	35.3	850	
2	3	20	1,188	27	3	545	12.1	1,035	
...	4	18	220	20.2	32	56	6.8	222	
2	13	161	3,695	31.8	57	1,923	16.3	7,985	
37	31	991	20,683	32.7	140	8,204	12.5	29,807	

paid by the villagers direct in cash and grain.

Chaukidars appointed under the Revenue Department.

STATEMENT E (3).

Receipts and Disbursements, etc., of the District Chaukidari Reward Fund for the year 1917.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Balance to the credit of chaukidari reward fund by the close of 1916.	Amount credited to the Fund during 1917.			Amount paid from chaukidari reward fund during 1917.	Balance to the credit of the year 1917.	Remarks.
			Under section 38.	Under other sections.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Patna ...	2,115 15 7	1,644 6 1	604 6 11	2,248 13 0	1,537 15 0	2,526 13 7*	*This amount includes Rs. 140 paid to chaukidars of other districts as diet allowance while at Rajgir Fair.
2	Gaya ...	103 12 2	1,447 5 0	230 15 0	1,678 4 0	1,723 2 0	63 14 2	
3	Shahabad ...	1,462 12 3	1,308 9 0	447 6 9	2,255 15 9	2,774 13 0	944 0 0	
	Total ...	3,687 8 0	4,900 4 1	1,282 12 8	6,183 0 9	6,335 13 0	3,534 11 9	
4	Saran ...	1,230 13 1	976 6 0	1,040 7 4	2,016 13 4	1,666 9 0	1,581 1 5	
5	Champaran ...	3,153 2 9	1,247 13 0	1,317 14 11	2,565 11 11	1,029 11 0	4,689 3 8	
6	Muzaffarpur ...	...	330 13 9	1,610 7 0	1,991 4 9	1,006 14 0	934 6 9	
7	Darbhanga ...	3,054 12 7	2,379 15 3	2,225 5 9	4,605 5 0	4,765 3 0	2,894 14 7	
	Total ...	7,438 12 5	4,955 0 0	6,194 3 0	11,179 3 0	8,468 5 0	10,149 10 5	
8	Monghyr ...	1,005 2 8	1,661 6 0	279 8 0	1,370 14 0	1,771 8 3	604 8 5	
9	Bhagalpur ...	2,010 19 0	1,230 0 9	265 1 0	1,545 1 9	3,273 8 0	1,131 4 3	
10	Patna ...	10,457 11 11	1,024 13 0	2,162 3 11	4,127 0 11	10,748 11 5	3,836 1 5	
11	Santal Parganas ...	880 13 10	...	3,040 11 11†	3,040 11 11	2,458 5 0	1,472 4 9	†Deposits under different sections could not be obtained by the Superintendent of Police.
	Total ...	15,272 6 11	3,396 3 9	6,687 8 10	10,083 12 7	18,252 0 8	7,104 2 10	
12	Cuttack ...	1,788 15 7	765 10 6	1,192 14 0	1,958 8 6	721 14 0	3,025 10 1	
13	Belasore ...	1,006 3 4	344 12 9	45 11 0	390 7 9	468 10 0	908 1 1	
14	Puri ...	280 8 4	634 10 0	467 7 9	1,102 1 9	1,241 15 0	140 11 1	
15	Angul ...	7,924 5 6	...	2,428 7 0	2,428 7 0	2,540 13 6	7,511 15 9	
16	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11,000 0 9	1,745 1 3	4,134 7 9	5,879 9 0	4,993 4 6	11,880 5 3	
	Grand Total ...	37,398 12 1	15,026 9 1	18,299 0 3	33,325 9 4	38,049 7 2	32,674 14 3	

Statement showing Additional Police appointed during the year 1917.

Name of District.	Number of cases.	Number of additional police entertained.													Remarks showing the places at which quartered, the period for which sanctioned and the reasons for which appointed.
		Superintendent of Police.	Deputy Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeant.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Rasildar.	Janadar.	Dafadar.	Sawars.	Salutary.	Farrier.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Patna ...	1	...	1	1	2	1	4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quartered in certain villages in the jurisdiction of Fatwa, Punpun and Masawrhi Police-stations. Sanctioned in Government Notification No. 3534-P., dated the 4th September 1916. Withdrawn on 1st December 1917.
Muzaffarpur	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quartered in certain villages within the jurisdiction of Minapur Police-station for one year. Sanctioned in Government order No 3339-P., dated the 28th August 1916. Withdrawn from 1st October 1917.
Patna ...	1	...	1	1	2	...	4	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quartered in certain villages within the jurisdiction of Barh and Mokameh Police-stations for a period of 14 months with effect from 15th August 1917. Sanctioned in Government order No. 3999-P., dated the 8th June 1917.
Gaya ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quartered at Barimal in the Aurangabad subdivision for patrolling railway line for one year with effect from 1st November 1917. Sanctioned in Government orders Nos. 6017 and 431-P.P. dated 14th September 1917 and 3rd December 1917, respectively.
Shahabad ...	1	1	2	13	17	...	26	300	1	3	3	100	1	1	Quartered in the disturbed areas under sanction conveyed in Government order No. 531-P.P., dated the 5th December 1917, for two years owing to recent Bakr-id riot.
Total ...	5	1	4	15	22	1	36	458	1	3	3	100	1	1	

Quinquennial statement showing the true cases of serious crime from 1890 to 1914 and 1915, 1916, 1917.

Years.	Rioting— Serial 9. Statement A.	Murder— Serial 11.	Culpable homicide— Serial 13.	Adminis- trating disturbs— Serial 19.	Dacoity— Serial 25.	Robbery— Serial 26.	House- breaking— Serial 29.	Theft (ordinary)— Serial 31.	Theft (cattle)— Serial 34.	Receiving stolen property— Serial 36.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1890—1894* ..	2,235	349	245	29	231	181	29,200	28,162	1,800	1,076
1895—1899† .	2,497	400	246	30	351	264	27,136	31,072	2,212	1,382
1900—1904*	1,902	401	220	26	344	262	58,838	30,928	2,003	1,054
1905—1909† .	978	293	151	24	253	233	31,132	29,361	2,015	1,715
1910—1914	423	176	85	11	101	107	17,512	14,765	1,045	876
1915	402	221	87	17	146	135	20,795	17,491	1,419	1,053
1916	435	220	115	12	179	137	17,080	15,556	1,078	966
1917 ..	452	204	88	9	213	203	15,951	14,507	776	906

*The figures include figures of the 14 districts transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1905.

†Include figures in Bengal as it stood before 1st April 1912.

STATEMENT J.—Security Cases, 1917.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of cases instituted on report of the Police and cases instituted by complaint to Magistrate and referred to Police for investigation.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate and not referred to Police for investigation.	Number of cases in column 3 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for one year.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for three years.	Number of cases in column 3 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 3 and 4 tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 3 and 4 tried in Court.	Number of cases in which security accepted.	Number of cases in which security not accepted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Patna ...	Patna ...	79	...	62	52	1	14	...	...	13	63	2	60	3
	Gaya ...	28	...	26	26	...	2	...	...	26	2	...	26	...
	Shahabad ...	23	...	19	25	10	3	...	...	5	17	...	19	1
	Total ...	130	...	107	103	11	19	...	...	44	82	2	105	4
Tirhut ...	Saran ...	44	...	33	31	2	5	...	...	8	30	3	30	6
	Champanan ...	28	...	24	23	...	4	...	...	9	19	1	23	...
	Muzaffarpur ...	21	...	17	14	3	4	...	...	4	17	1	16	...
	Darbhanga ...	46	...	41	35	...	4	...	...	2	43	1	40	1
	Total ...	139	...	115	103	5	17	...	...	23	109	6	109	7
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	41	...	32	38	16	3	...	...	11	24	...	33	6
	Bhagalpur ...	44	...	39	34	1	2	...	...	23	18	1	39	3
	Purnea ...	27	...	20	16	...	4	...	...	12	12	2	18	3
	Santal Parganas ...	22	...	12	10	2	9	...	...	14	7	...	12	1
	Total ...	134	...	103	98	19	18	...	...	60	61	3	100	13
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	13	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	12	...
	Balasore ...	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...
	Puri ...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
	Angul ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
	Sambalpur ...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...
	Total ...	39	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	36	...	2	34	3
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	10	...	9	9	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	9	...
	Ranchi ...	6	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	5	...
	Palamau ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Manbhum ...	33	...	29	24	5	1	...	...	12	18	1	28	3
	Singbhum ...	10	...	9	3	2	1	...	...	10	...	...	9	...
	Total ...	61	...	53	42	7	4	...	...	34	23	1	52	4

RECONVICTION OF OLD OFFENDERS.

Annual Statement of Reconversions for the year 1917.

Name of District.	Number of persons convicted during the year under classes III and V.	Number of previous convictions, judicially proved during the year.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom the previous conviction proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom two previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom three previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom four previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom more than five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons convicted under classes III and V during the year preceding.	Number of previous convictions, judicially proved during the year preceding.	Percentage of column 11 to column 12.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna ...	386	83	21.5	40	17	7	14	1	4	111	123	27.9	
Gaya ...	425	75	17.6	33	22	3	5	4	2	359	83	21.5	
Shalabad ..	496	55	11	23	11	6	1	7	7	202	73	25	
Total ...	1,307	213	16.2	102	50	16	20	12	15	1,111	270	24.9	
Saran ...	272	42	15.4	12	12	6	5	4	3	320	51	15.5	
Champaran ..	300	71	23.6	40	11	9	5	1	2	350	91	26	
Muzaffarpur .	301	68	22.5	31	13	13	3	4	2	107	97	23.8	
Darbhanga ..	261	49	18.5	27	10	5	6	1	.	318	75	23.5	
Total ..	1,137	230	20.2	113	49	32	19	10	7	1,104	311	22.8	
Monghyr .	501	69	13.6	37	11	11	3	3	1	511	101	19.5	
Dhagalpur ...	414	79	19	41	10	12	5	6	5	127	77	18	
Purnea ..	286	48	16.7	27	10	4	4	1	2	350	43	12.2	
Saikat Parganas ...	502	92	18.3	50	26	8	3	3	2	686	104	15.1	
Total ...	1,706	288	16.8	155	57	28	15	13	10	2,007	325	16.1	
Cuttack ...	687	127	18.4	65	27	16	6	8	5	706	99	14	
Balasore .	392	71	18.1	42	19	4	4	1	1	456	70	15.8	
Puri ...	431	100	23.2	61	20	8	5	2	4	679	145	21.3	
Angul ...	106	29	27.3	14	5	2	1	2	2	277	81	29.2	
Sambalpur ..	202	54	18.1	30	12	7	4		1	316	83	23.9	
Total ..	1,908	381	19.9	212	83	37	23	13	13	2,461	478	19.3	
Hazaribagh ...	286	42	14.6	35	4	1		2	..	530	53	10	
Ranchi ...	392	69	17.6	34	21	4	3	3	1	440	71	16.8	
Palamau ...	197	32	16.2	14	12	3	1	.	2	227	35	15.4	
Manbhum ..	460	50	12.2	35	6	2	5	1	1	511	53	10.7	
Singbhum ...	440	77	17.5	44	16	7	6	3	1	565	66	11.6	
Total ...	1,721	270	15.6	162	62	17	16	9	5	2,303	288	12.1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,762	1,382	17.7	744	301	140	92	57	46	9,397	1,682	18.09	

REMANDS, 1917.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of charge sheets sent up.	Number of charge sheets disposed of at the first hearing.	Number of charge sheets remanded once.	Number of charge sheets remanded twice.	Number of charge sheets remanded thrice.	Number of charge sheets remanded four times.	Number of charge sheets remanded five times.	Number of charge sheets remanded six times.	Number of charge sheets remanded more than six times.	Percentage of cases decided on first three hearings, 1917.	Percentage of cases decided on first three hearings, 1916.	Number of cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Patna	Patna ...	563	163	110	92	68	35	26	20	23	62.3	55.1	48	
	Gaya ...	626	160	157	80	53	42	11	11	33	63.1	69.1	79	
	Shahabad ..	452	82	66	75	63	78	30	19	19	49.3	53.2	...	
	Total ...	1,663	405	333	247	204	155	67	50	75	50.2	59.1	127	
Tirhut	Saran ..	402	91	71	84	70	19	23	25	21	50.6	50.1	49	
	Champaran ..	392	135	93	46	41	17	12	7	9	69.8	80.6	32	
	Muzaffarpur ...	529	135	120	65	56	11	23	11	28	60.4	63.5	47	
	Darbhanga ...	403	114	66	56	36	25	10	14	12	66	65.6	40	
	Total ..	1,916	505	353	251	208	135	74	57	70	61	66.3	168	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	632	118	152	100	110	65	27	20	40	58.5	50.5		
	Bhagalpur ..	519	96	100	91	56	46	26	31	26	55.2	64.3	45	
	Purnea ...	440	81	66	78	52	36	34	24	45	51.1	53.8	24	
	Santal Parganas ..	602	156	148	133	65	46	21	14	19	72.5	61	..	
	Total ...	2,193	451	466	402	283	195	108	89	130	60.1	57.1	69	
Orissa	Cuttack .	709	341	153	110	68	37	17	9	11	73.5	79	23	
	Balasore ...	394	188	90	48	32	19	8	4	5	62.7	86.1	...	
	Puri ...	497	187	106	63	45	32	16	12	15	71.6	82.6	21	
	Angul .	128	57	41	10	9	1	4	...	2	84.3	93.8	4	
	Sambalpur ...	383	130	74	68	39	38	15	11	8	71	61.1	...	
	Total ...	2,171	903	464	299	193	127	60	36	41	76.7	80.1	48	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	480	130	116	85	50	40	19	5	20	68.9	60.2	...	
	Ranchi .	461	128	97	79	52	43	10	15	24	65.0	67.7	...	
	Palamau .	290	67	51	34	24	20	20	18	35	53.1	51.7	21	
	Manbhum ...	587	159	112	79	56	47	25	18	61	59.6	60.3	27	
	Singbhum ...	480	221	80	69	38	27	14	8	9	77.5	82.1	16	
	Total ...	2,307	705	465	316	227	177	97	61	162	65.7	68	61	

No. 2722-P.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Ranchi, the 9th September 1918.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1917.

1. Mr. E. C. Ryland, C.I.E., officiated as Inspector-General of Police from the beginning of the year up to the 12th December 1917, when the Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Dundas, C.I.E., resumed charge on his return from long leave.

2. *Civil Police.*—There was little change of importance in the cadre of the superior Police Service. The post of Additional Superintendent of Police at Dhanbad, which had previously been maintained on a temporary basis, was made permanent. An additional post of Deputy Superintendent was also created. Deputations to the army, and other duties connected with the war, coupled with the impossibility of re-opening recruitment under war conditions, have caused the temporary disappearance of the junior half of the Imperial Service ; there being at the end of the year only two officers left to fill the twenty-seven posts in the grades of Assistant Superintendent. Three more officers were placed on deputation during the year in connection with the war, Mr. Mackenzie going on special duty to superintend the purchase of mica in Hazaribagh and Messrs. Cumming and Jackson being allowed to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. More European Inspectors were allowed to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers or to proceed to France with Labour Corps.

The increase in the sanctioned strength of the force during the year amounted only to twenty-five officers and eighty-one men. The actual strength fell short of the sanctioned strength by 59 officers and 229 constables. Casualties in the force remained almost unchanged, and the fact that resignations accounted for 37 per cent. of the casualties as against 25 per cent. in the preceding year shows either that the recent improvements in the conditions of the service have not yet had time to exert their full effect or have been neutralized by the competition of war recruiting agencies. The districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Balasore, Ranchi and Manbhum in particular show numerous resignations. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council hopes to see an improvement in this respect during the current year, since one of the most important of the reforms, the grant of local allowances to constables of the armed reserve, has now been brought into force in 14 districts. On the other hand, a further reduction of expenditure on new buildings and on repairs of old ones has been necessitated by the present financial stringency.

The literacy of the force remained the same as last year, all the officers and 59 per cent. of the men being able to read and write. The fact that of the 64 newly-recruited Sub-Inspectors 5 had passed the B. A. examination and 6 the I. A. affords some reason to hope that the police service is beginning to attract a superior type of recruit.

3. *Military Police.*—Both companies of Military Police were employed in the suppression of serious disturbances. The Ranchi Company assisted in the suppression of the Santal rising in Mayurbhanj and later in the

year was employed in connexion with the Bakr-Id disturbances in Patna and Shahabad. The Bhagalpur Company was summoned to Shahabad at the commencement of the disturbances. Both companies maintained the high traditions which have characterized their work in preceding years. The health of the Ranchi Company suffered in consequence of their employment in unhealthy tracts, and the percentage of admissions to hospital amounted to 142 per cent. as against 85 per cent. last year. Service in both companies is popular; there are only five vacancies in the Bhagalpur, and none in the Ranchi, Company. A general increase in pay was sanctioned during the year for both companies. The value of these highly trained bodies which are ready to move at a few hours' notice has been amply demonstrated by the events of the year.

1. *Additional Police.*—Two forces of additional police were maintained in the east of the Patna district owing to the Bakr-Id disturbances of 1916, and the District Magistrate attributes the fact that his district remained quiet during the corresponding festival in 1917 to the presence of the additional police and the levy of their cost from the persons whose lawless behaviour had necessitated their appointment. The Bakr-Id disturbances of 1917 in Shahabad (see paragraph 11 below) necessitated the creation of a very large force of additional police, comprising 100 armed sowars and 300 armed and unarmed constables with a full staff of officers. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council desires to express his appreciation of the energy and ability with which the officers of the Police Department raised and organized this force, at a time when they were fully occupied with the investigation of a great mass of cases and their preparation for trial.

5. *Discipline.*—There was an increase in the number of officers and men rewarded and a decrease both in judicial and in departmental punishments. It is most satisfactory to notice that only two officers were punished judicially under the Police Act and none under the Penal Code or any other law. In departmental proceedings major punishments including dismissals fell from 149 to 83 in the case of officers and from 650 to 446 in that of men. On the other hand, there was a great increase in the number of charges brought by private persons against the police, no less than 132 such charges being made as against 88 in 1916. As usual, a high percentage of the cases were found on magisterial enquiry to be groundless, but 56 were held to be sufficiently substantiated to form the basis of judicial proceedings, as against 16 in 1916; 11 convictions were obtained, and there were 19 acquittals. In a large number of cases where the accused succeeded in effecting a compromise the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is glad to learn that suitable departmental action was taken. As was the case last year, the Orissa Division shows an unenviable pre-eminence in this type of case.

The results of the prosecution of persons who brought false charges against the police are excellent, 9 convictions being obtained out of 10 cases in which proceedings were instituted. It is probable, however, that sufficient use was not made of the provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, since compensation was given to the accused in one case only. A police officer is peculiarly liable to be the victim of false and malicious accusations brought by persons who consider that such accusations are the appropriate reply to a police prosecution; and when the conduct of a police officer has been vindicated after a trial in court there can be little justification for refusing to make the complainant compensate the officer whom he has sought to discredit.

6. *Rural Police.*—The working of the rural police force continued to be somewhat unsatisfactory. On the occasion of the Bakr-Id riots in Shahabad the rural police not only failed to report the preparations for the disturbances, of which they were well aware, but actually assisted in the collection of the mobs and even took part in the rioting. Many of them sought to avoid punishment by giving information at the police station when it was too late, but even then they often attempted to screen the offenders by giving false accounts of the rioting. The improvement of the rural police is a problem of great difficulty. On the one hand, they are one of the main sources of information for the regular police, on the other, their character as a village

organization must be maintained; and the difficulty is to improve their efficiency without transforming the chaukidar into a policeman who lives in his village instead of at a police station.

7. *Ordinary crime.*—There was a general decrease in ordinary crime, which is doubtless due to the agricultural prosperity of most parts of the Province. Certain forms of serious crime, however, showed an increase. There were 213 true cases of dacoity as against 179 in the previous year. Most of the increase is accounted for by the abnormal prevalence of this form of crime during the Bakr-Id disturbances in Shahabad. The work of suppressing the Mañbhūm gangs suffered a serious set back owing to the escape of three of the principal leaders from the Purulia Jail, as a result of the treachery of the jail staff. The result was seen in an increase of 13 cases, and in spite of the re-arrest of the leaders, the situation has become more serious and further measures are under consideration.

There were 91 cases of robbery in the Hazaribagh district, most of which were due to Gopia Bhuiya's gang. After the close of the year this notorious desperado was murdered by his principal lieutenant, who has himself been arrested.

8 *False cases.*—There was a slight rise in the proportion of cases declared maliciously false to the total reported crime. The districts of Shahabad, Gaya, Saran and Palamau show a further increase in this form of crime, while the appearance of Champaran in the list is doubtless due to the disturbed conditions of that district during the year and increased resort to the criminal courts. The general decrease in the proportion of cases brought to trial and convicted is unsatisfactory. The figures for the Bhagalpur Division, however, where, out of 122 cases in which a prosecution was ordered, only 24 were convicted, appear to indicate that prosecutions are being ordered in that Division without due care; and it can hardly act as a deterrent to persons bringing false cases when four out of every five prosecutions end in acquittal. In view of the well known legal difficulties in obtaining convictions in cases under sections 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council desires once more to draw the attention of Magistrates to the need for enforcing the provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provide a simple remedy suitable in all but really serious cases. The conviction of the authors of five fraudulent civil suits during the year is highly creditable to the officers engaged in the investigation and conduct of these complicated and difficult cases, and should go far to discourage this form of crime.

9. *Remands.*—In the Resolution of last year attention was drawn to the delay which had occurred for some years in the disposal of cases in Patna, Hazaribagh and Monghyr, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is glad to see a considerable improvement in these districts. The improvement in Patna is particularly creditable. Gaya, Shahabad, Saran and all districts of Chota Nagpur except Hazaribagh have deteriorated in this respect. In Manbhūm, Palamau and Purnea no less than 10 per cent. of the cases took more than six hearings. On the other hand, in Champaran, Balasore, Angul, Sambalpur and Singhbhum such cases only numbered 2 per cent.

10. *Political crime.*—Though no overt political crime occurred during the year, very satisfactory progress was made in following up the workings of the revolutionary emissaries who have long been endeavouring to create an anarchist party in Bihar and Orissa. In July 1917, the Criminal Investigation Department received a much needed increase of strength, and since then they have been able to obtain a grip on the movement and to render harmless some of the more important conspirators. Thirteen residents of the Province were dealt with under the Defence of India Act and interned by the Local Government, usually with relatives or at their homes; while since the end of the year a further number have been dealt with. It is a characteristic of this kind of work that the further investigation spreads, the more there is found to investigate. The discovery of revolutionary activities in one centre leads to the discovery of members of the party working

at centres where nothing was previously suspected. It is hoped that most of the main branches of the conspiracy have now been unearthed.

11. *Bakr-Id riots.*—The most notable feature of the year's record of crime was the great outbreak of rioting in the districts of Shahabad and Gaya immediately after the Bakr-Id. The first riot occurred at a village named Ibrahimpur, near Piru, on the morning of September 28th, where in spite of the conclusion of a compromise between the local Hindus and Muhammadans, a large body of Hindus from other villages attacked and looted the village. The rioters dispersed as quickly as they had appeared; and since the compromise had been thus broken the Muhammadans performed the sacrifice according to their old custom. On the morning of the 30th a mob of such number between 25,000 and 30,000 men attacked Ibrahimpur, Piru and the surrounding villages. After a prolonged contest with the police, during which much looting occurred and the police station was attacked, the mobs were dispersed. Strong re-inforcements of Military Police were brought into the district and for thirty-six hours, during which forces of police patrolled the surrounding country, everything remained quiet to outward appearance. On October 2nd, however, rioting and looting broke out simultaneously over the greater portion of the district without further warning. For six days law and order disappeared throughout this area. The Muhammadans were attacked by great mobs, their houses were destroyed and their property carried away. In the south of the district, where the Muhammadans offered a brave resistance, desperate fights attended by considerable bloodshed occurred at Mauna and Turkbigha. The mobs were in many cases led by small zamindars, and contained a large element of the more influential Hindus of the countryside, including Brahmans, Rajputs Babhans and Kayasthas.

During this period strong detachments of troops arrived at Arrah. Great difficulties were experienced in coming to close quarters with the numerous and mobile bodies of rioters, who, moreover, were well served by their spies. But as soon as it became possible to establish posts in different malfassal centres and to connect them with patrols along the main roads, the movement collapsed.

On the 9th similar disturbances broke out in the adjoining part of the Gaya district. Over 30 villages were looted, but by this time troops were near at hand, and the movement was crushed by the 13th.

The work of the police during the disturbances was excellent. All available reserves were brought into the district with commendable promptness and there was close and effective co-operation with the military forces. After the actual rioting was over the prompt investigation of well over a hundred, serious dacoity cases and the arrest of all but a small number of the accused, are, from the point of view of mere quantity, achievements of a high order, while the excellence of the quality of the work is amply proved by the results of the trials.

12. *Commendations.*—The year under review was an exceptionally trying one for all ranks of the police force. In May and June they were busily engaged in suppressing the aboriginal rising in Mayurbhanj. In October they were called upon to deal with the most serious religious disturbance which has occurred in India for many years, and with the strained situation which followed it. In the last weeks of December an epidemic of *hat* looting broke out in the Bhagalpur Division. A Department which has on each occasion done its duty quietly, promptly and with conspicuous success cannot but be in a highly efficient state both in its general organization and the spirit which animates its members, and His Honour in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the debt which both Government and the general public owe to the police for their services during a year of unparalleled stress. It gives him much pleasure to acknowledge again the good work done by Mr. Ryland in his administration of the Department and by the officers mentioned in paragraph 75 of the report, who assisted him in his difficult task. The thanks of Government are also due to Mr. Dundas for his interesting review of the work of the year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Bihar and Orissa, Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

H. McHERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MEMO. No. 2733-P.

Ranchi, the 9th September 1918.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

W. B. BRETT,
Under-Secretary to Government.

MEMO. No. 2734-38-P

Ranchi, the 9th September 1918.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, for communication to District Officers, for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

W. B. BRETT,
Under-Secretary to Government.

